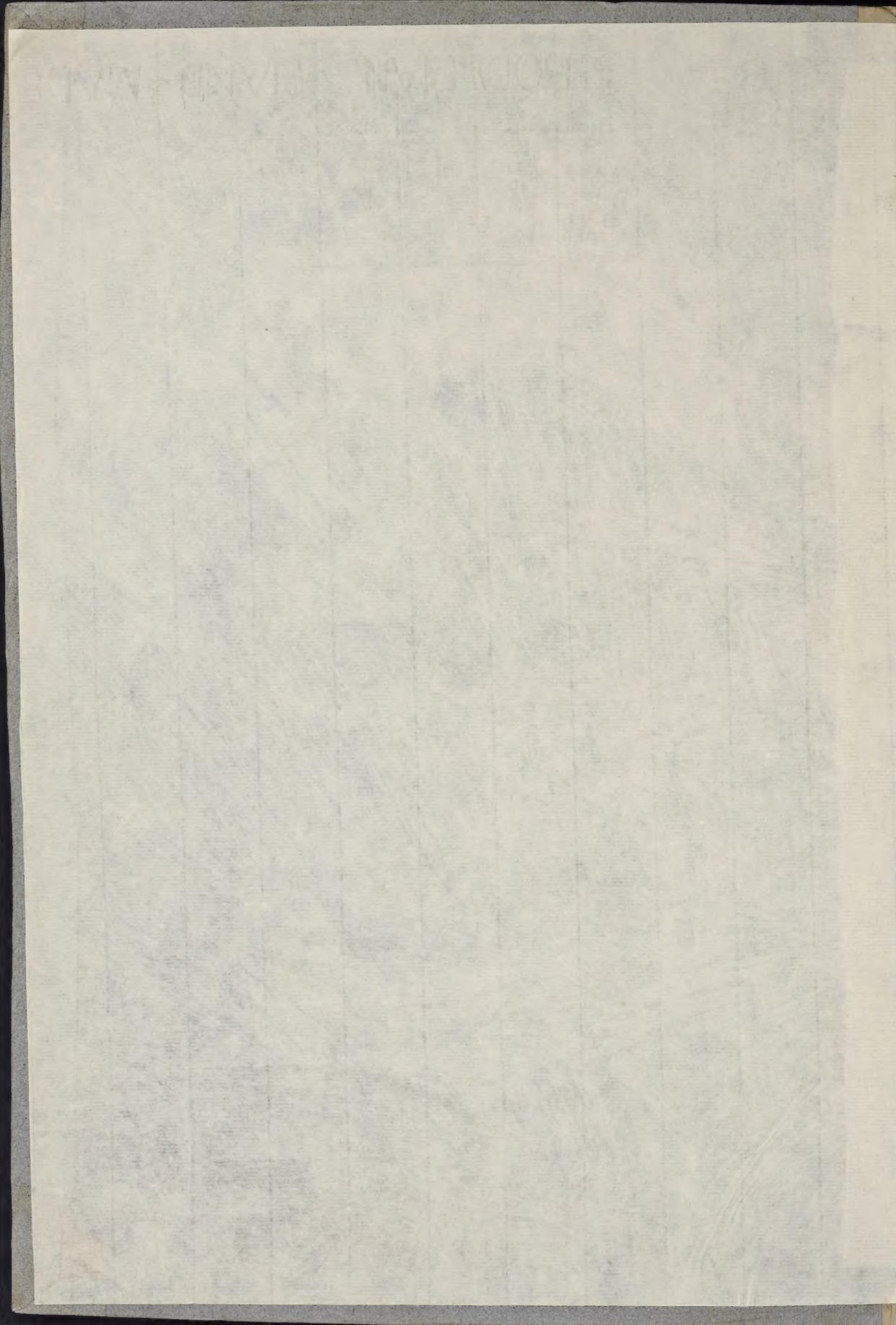


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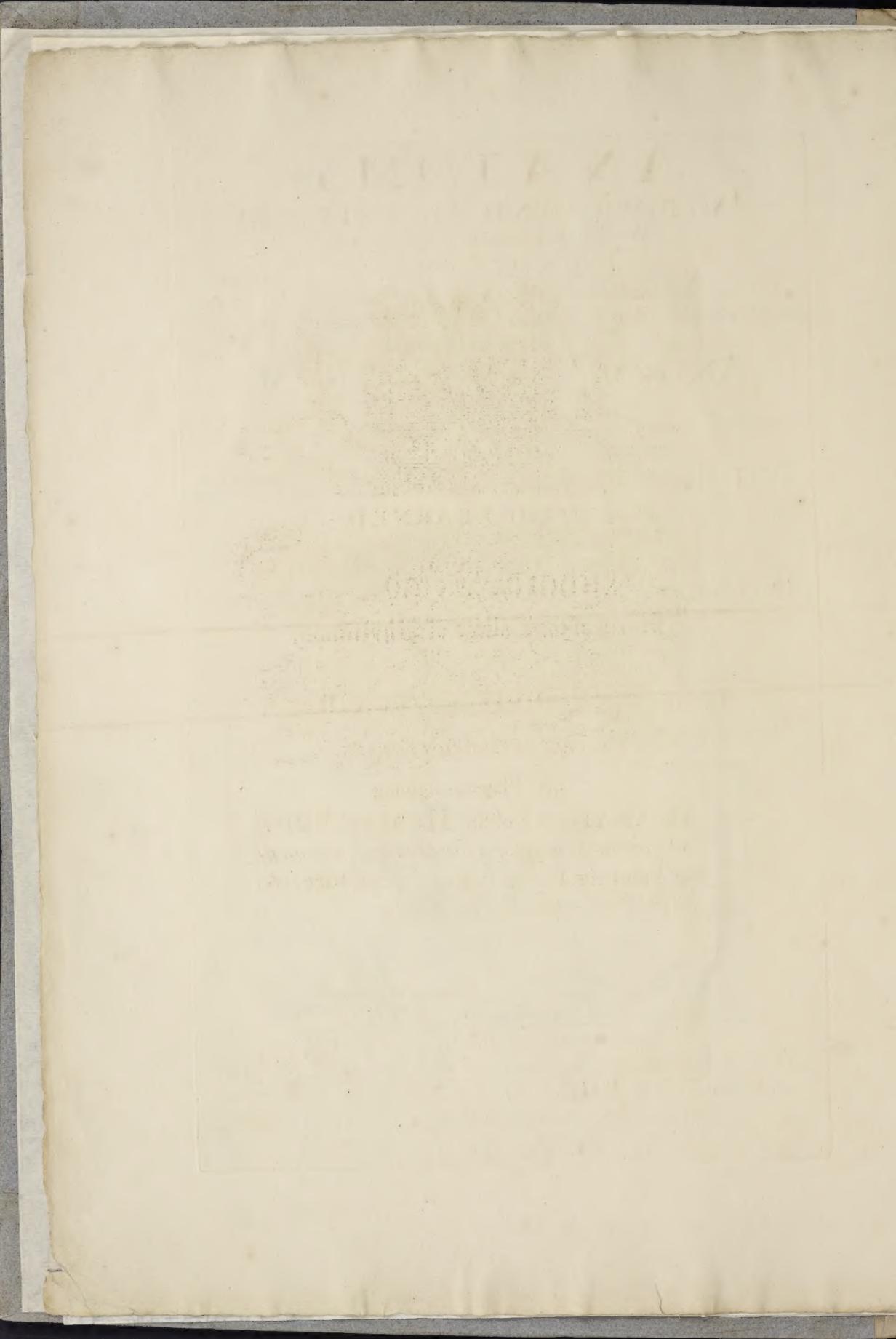
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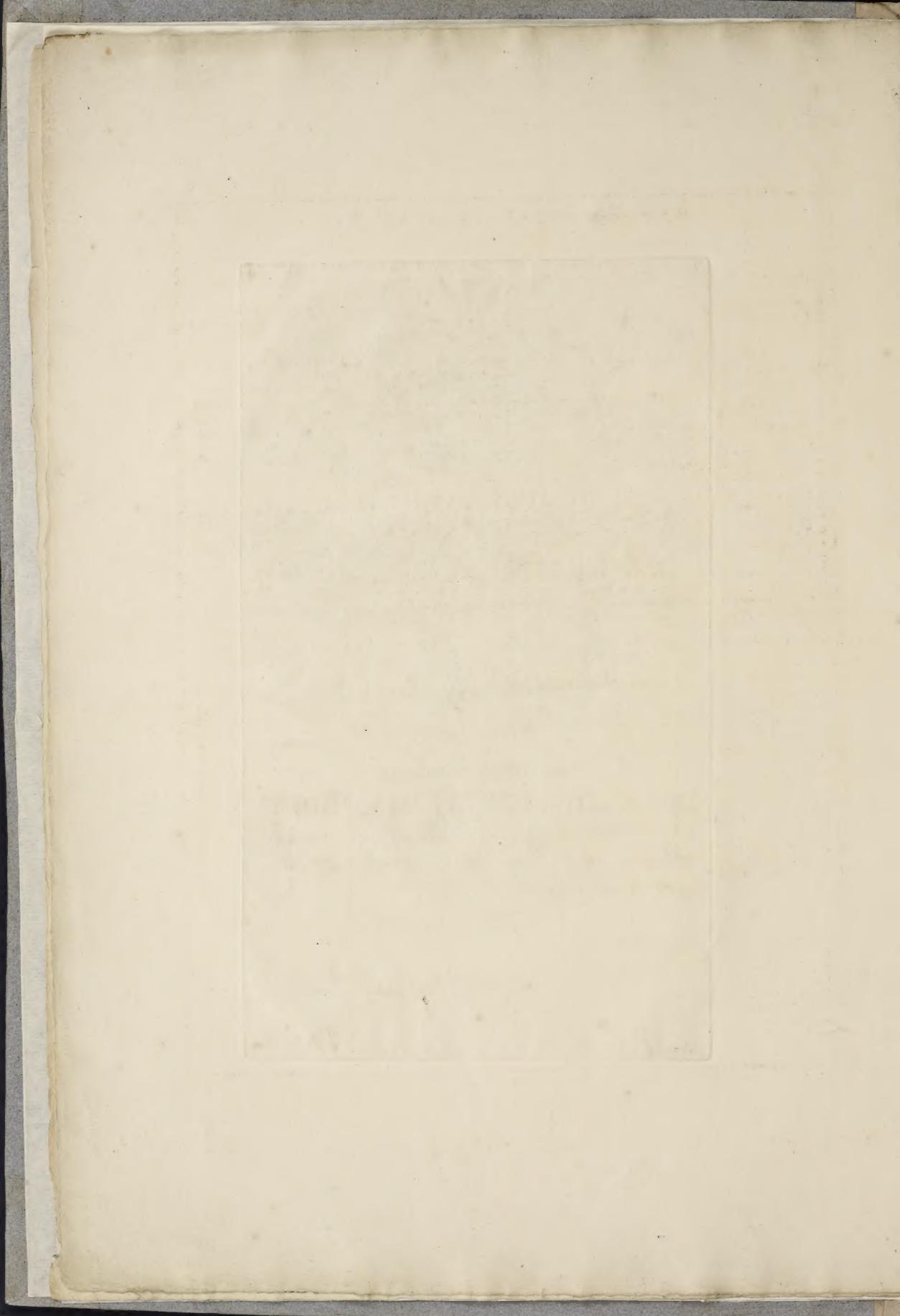
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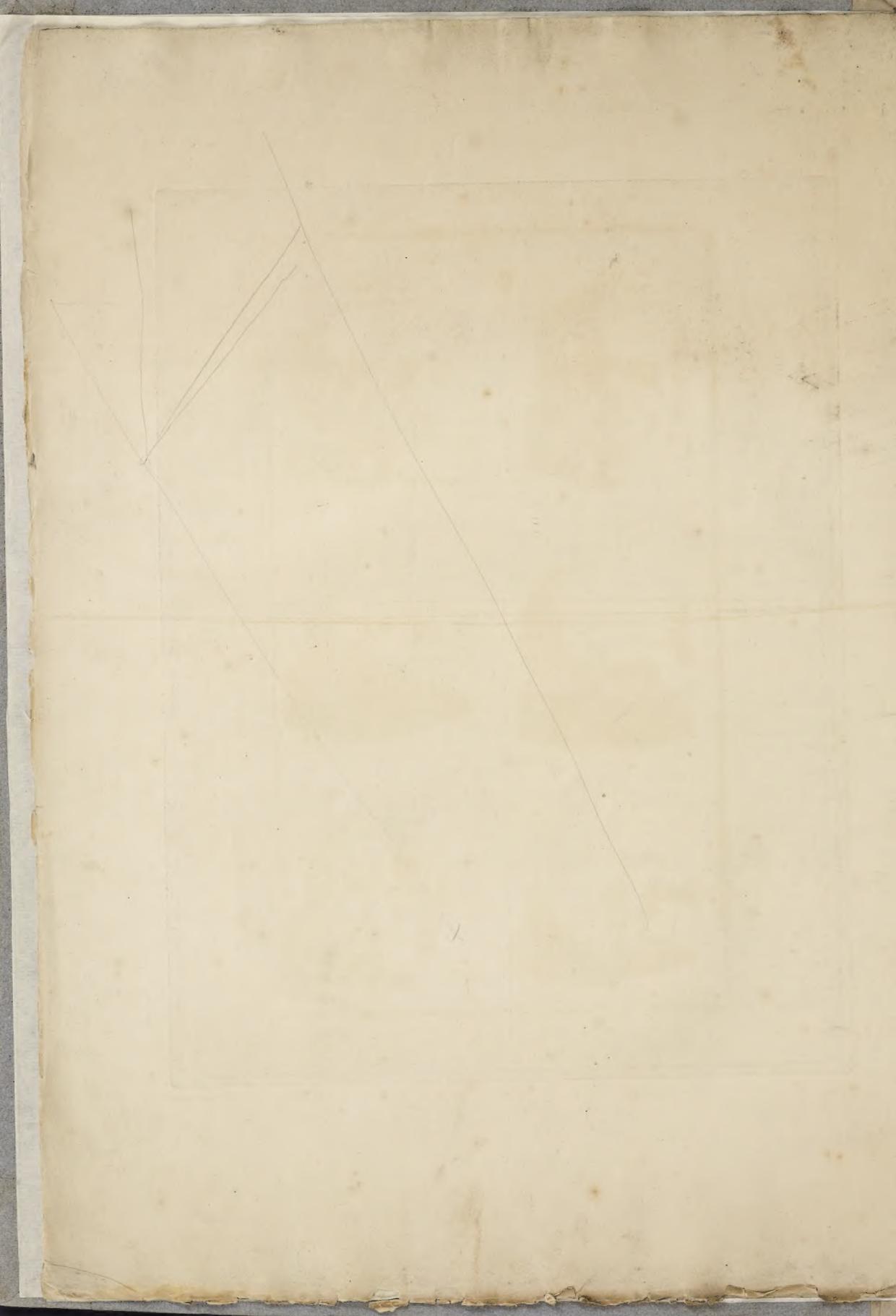
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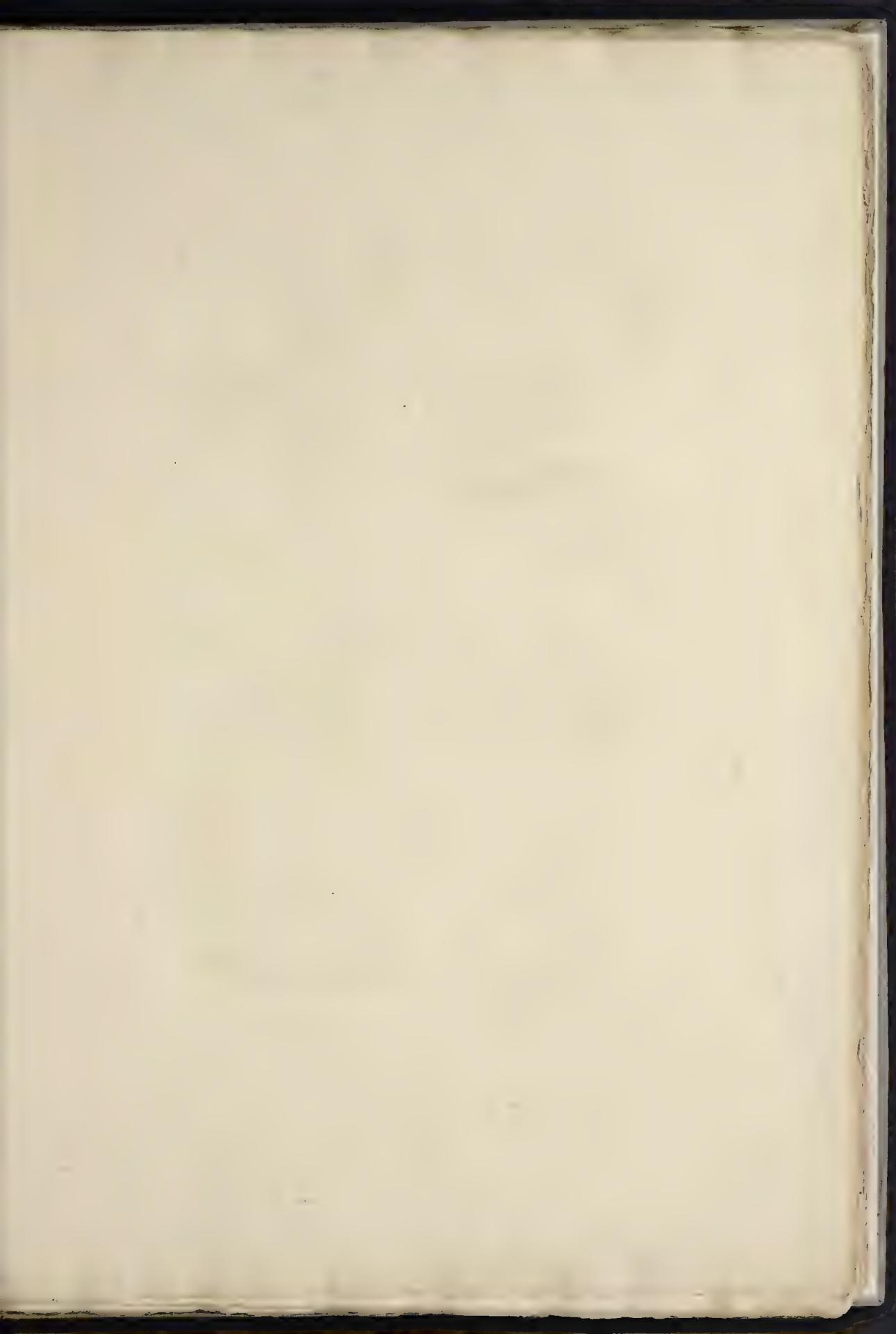


TABLE I.

3

FIGURE II.



FIGURE I.



FIG. IV.

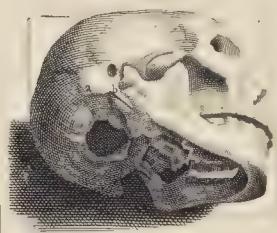


FIG. III



FIG. VI.



FIG. V



EXPLANATION OF TABLE I.⁴
 Wherein are shewn the BONES of the HUMAN
 SKULL, & those of the CRANIUM as well
 as of the JAWS; with their SUTURES.

FIG.I.

- A Os Frontis or the Coronale.
- a Sutura Sagittalis.
- b The Sagittal Suture continued into the Coronal, which is seldom observed.
- B Cavities of the Eyes call'd Orbita.
- C Bones of the Nose.
- D Bones of the Cheeks, called Offa Max.
- E Maxilla Superior, or upper Jaw.
- F Maxilla Inferior or under Jaw.
- G Teeth which vary in their Number being sometimes 28 sometimes 30 & sometimes 32.

FIG. II.

- A Os Sincipitis, or Bregmatio.
- B Os Temporis.
- C Os Jugale or Zygoma under the process of Musculus Temporalis.
- a The Coronal Suture.
- b The Sagittal Suture.

c A Spurious Suture by w^{ch} the Os Temporis is joyn'd to the Os Sincipitis and the Coronale.

d ForeTeeth call'd Incisors.

e SideTeeth call'd Canini.

f HindTeeth call'd Molares.

FIG. III.

- A The Interior or Fore Process of the lower Jaw.
- B The Posterior or Hind Process.
- C Foramen of the Ear.

FIG. IV.

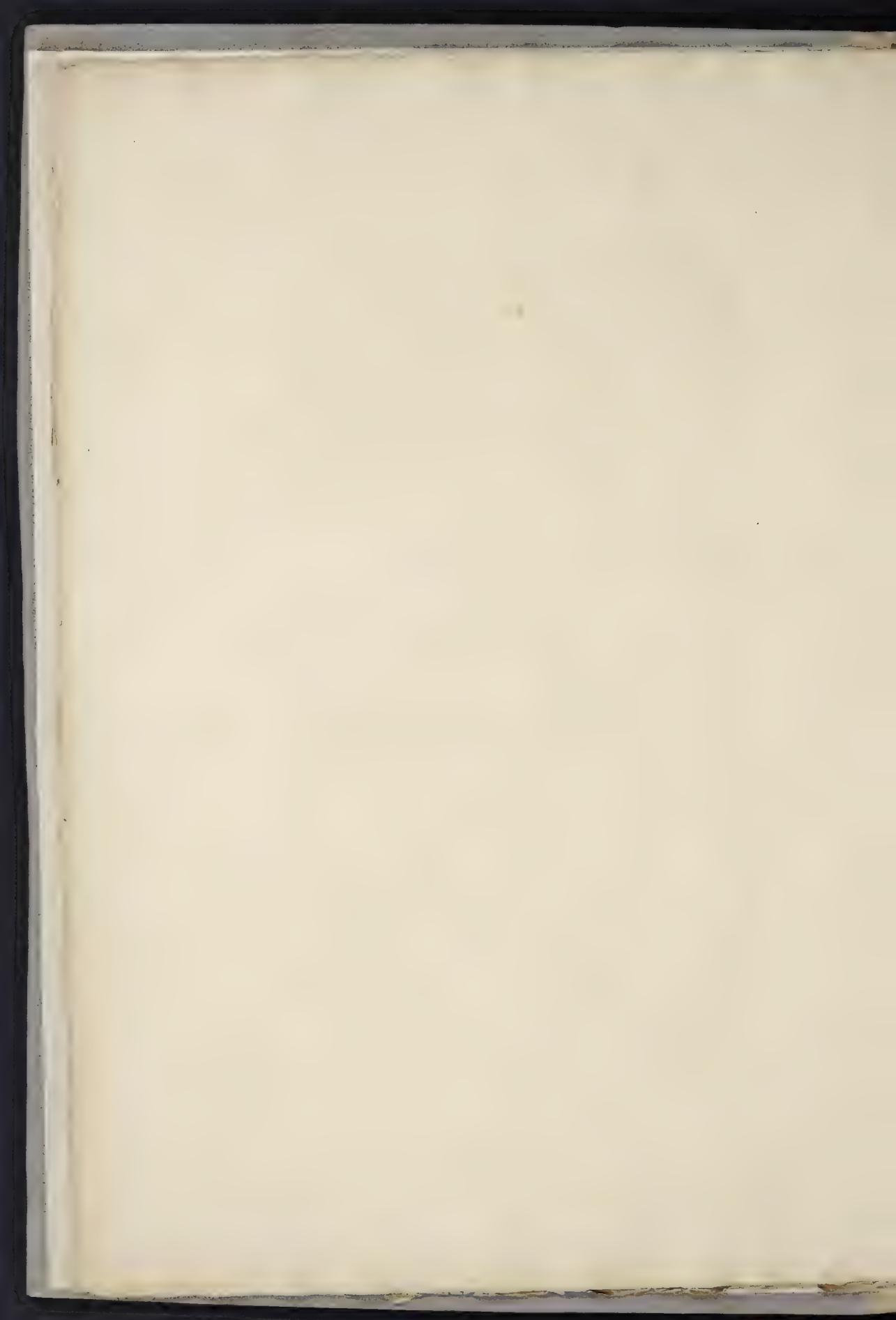
- a The Process call'd Mamillaris.
- b The Process call'd Stiloides.

FIG. V.

- A Bone of the upper Jaw call'd Offa Palati.
- B Os Sincipitis.
- c The Sutura Lambdoidalis.

FIG. VI.

- A The Foramen thro' w^{ch} the spinal marrow passes out of the Cavity of the Cranium.



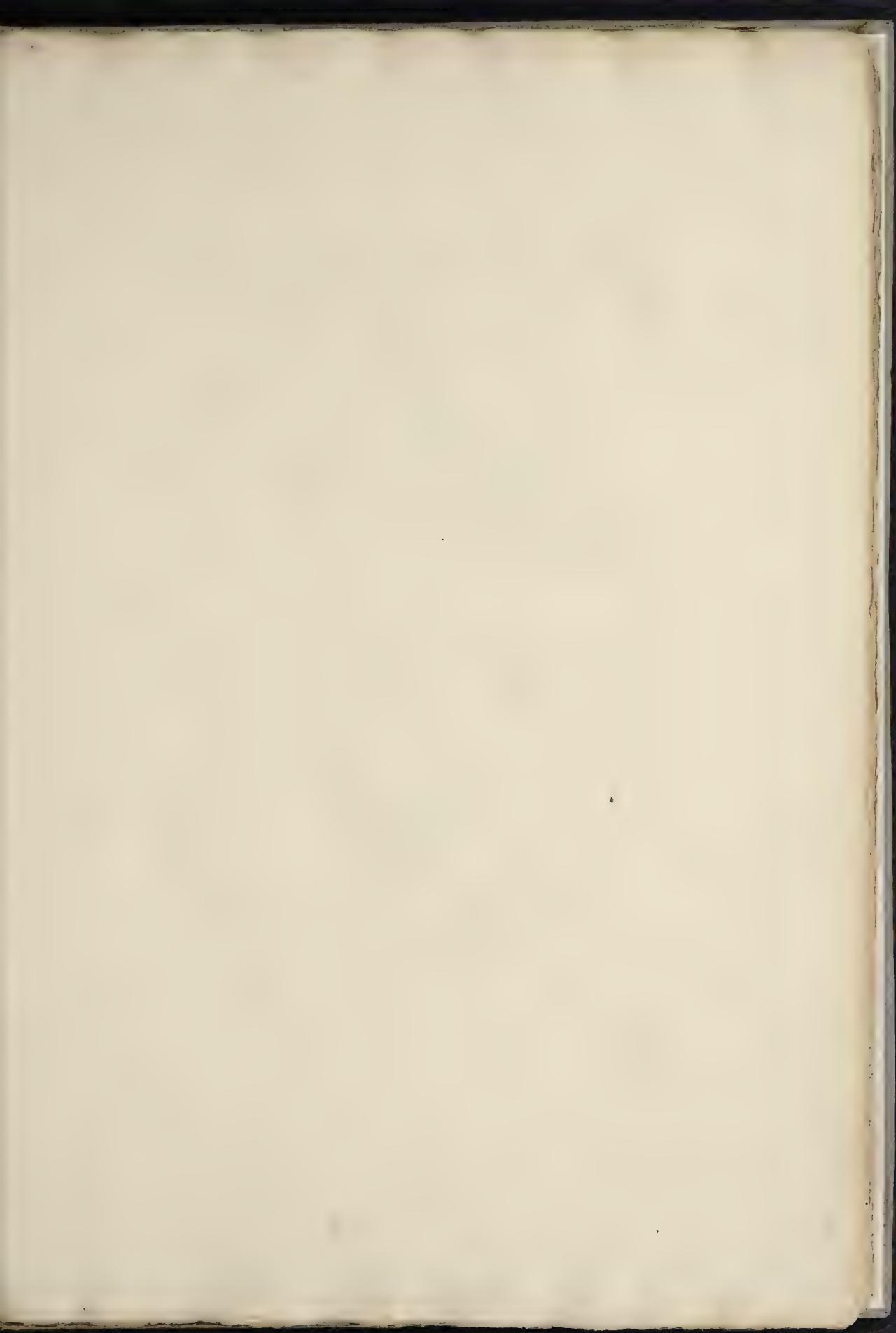
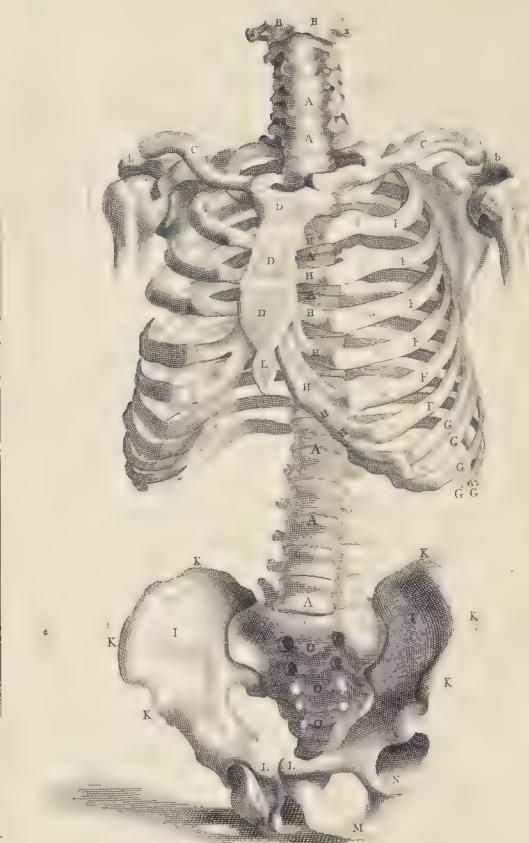


TABLE II

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Wherein the Bones of the Trunk or Human Bust are shewn
in a Front View.

<p>A The Spine composed of several Bones called Vertebræ .</p> <p>B The first Vertebra of the Neck called Adas, whose use is to support the Head</p> <p>d Two Proceses (or Prominences) called Apophyses of the Atlantic Vertebra</p> <p>C The Clavicular which on the one side are Articulated with the Sternum, and on the other side with the Scapula</p> <p>D The Sternum which in Children consists of many Bones but in the Adults are 12, and one.</p> <p>E The Cartulago Xiphoides or Eniformis , it is sometimes Biiforme.</p> <p>F The Crania or Lachrymata Ribs being connected with the Sternum</p>	<p>G Ribs call'd Serratus or Illiuminate because they incline to the Sternum.</p> <p>H Cartilages whereby the Ribs are connected to the Sternum .</p> <p>I The Os Ilium within-side .</p> <p>K The circumference, Crepi Limb or Rib of the Os Ilium</p> <p>L The Os Pubis .</p> <p>M The Os Ischium</p> <p>N The Cavity call'd Acetabulum Ifchii where in the Head of the thigh bone is articulated .</p> <p>O The Inner Face of the Os Sacrum .</p> <p>b Prominence of the Scapula call'd Acromia .</p>
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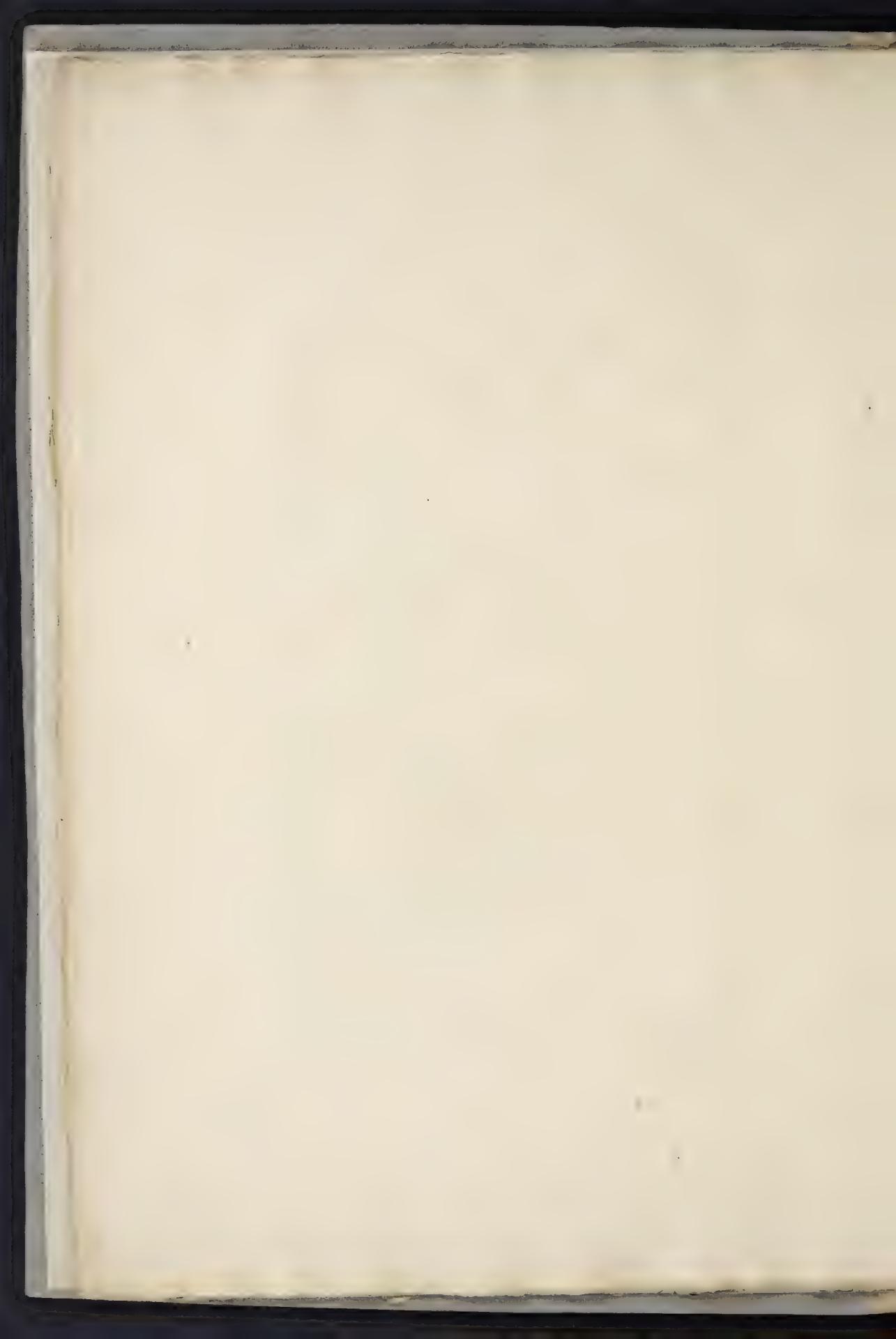
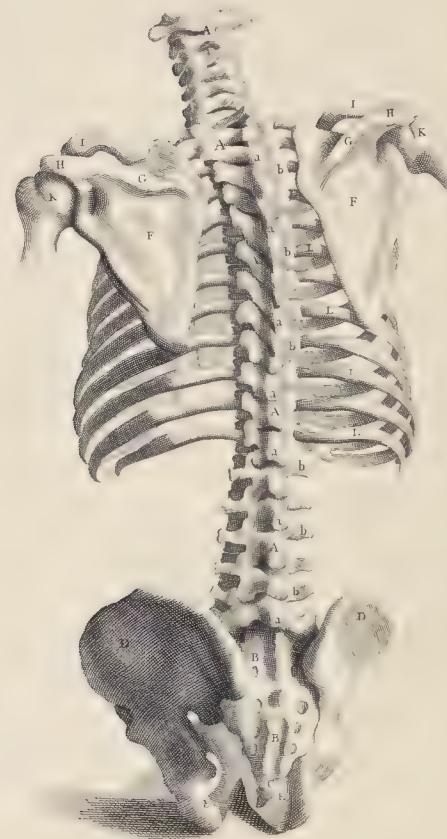




TABLE III



EXPLANATION OF TABLE III.

Wherein are shewn the BONES of the TRUNK
or Human Bust in a Hind View & Situation.

FIG. III. A The Spine consisting of 24 Bones called Vertebrae. B The Hind part of the Os Sacrum consisting of Six other Vertebrae. C The extremity of the Spine called Os Coccygis and by the Greeks Dropygion i.e. Tail consisting of two or three Bones. D The Outer Face of the Os Ilium. E The Hind Appearance of the Os Ilium. F The Bones called Scapulae.	G The Process called the Spine of the Scapula. H Continuation of the same Spine which in this point is called Acromion. I The Clavieula viewed from behind. K The upper part called Head of the Humerus Articulated w th the Scapula. L Ribbs Articulated w th the Spine. d Apophyses of Vertebrae call- ed Direct. b Apophyses of Vertebrae call- ed Transverse.
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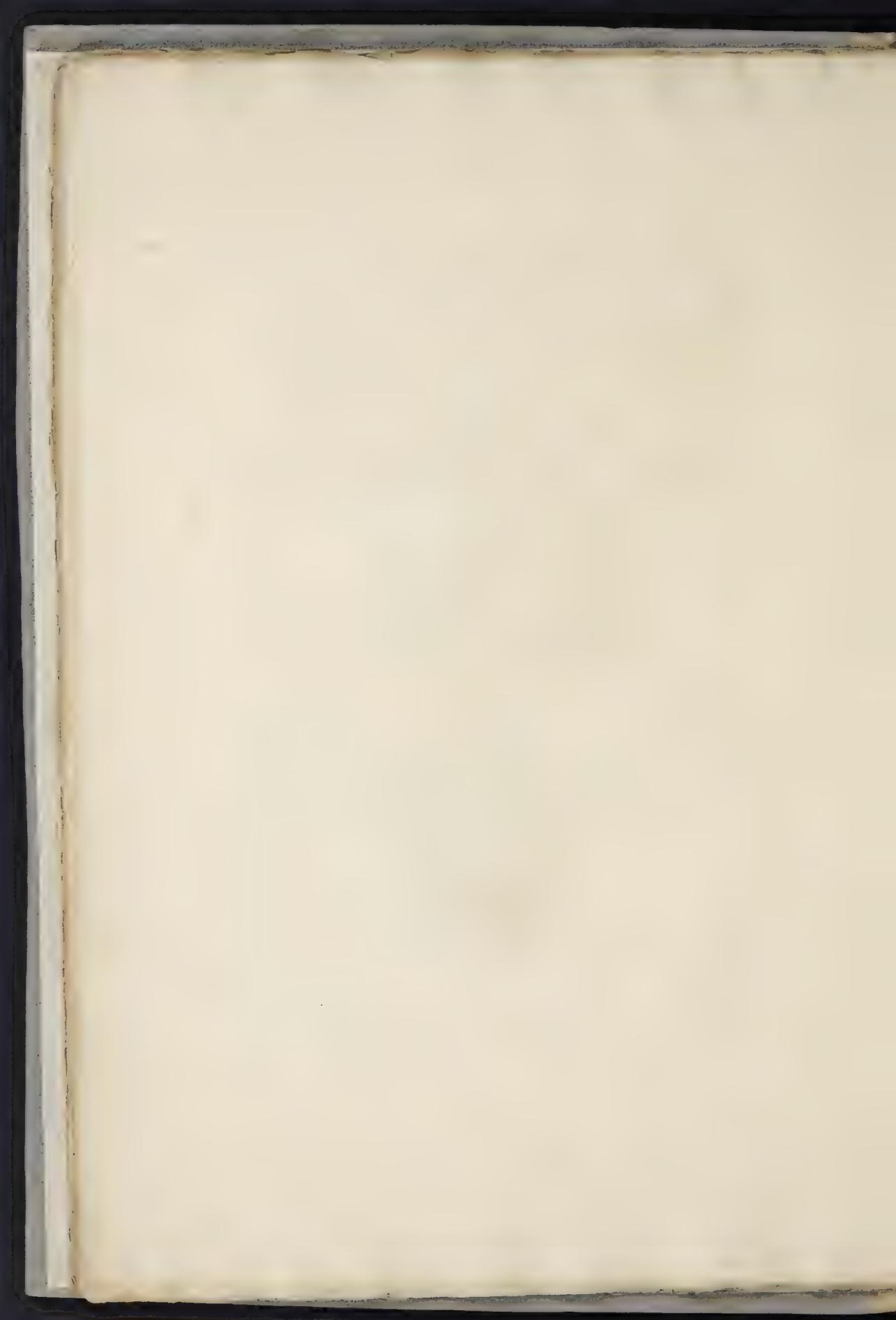


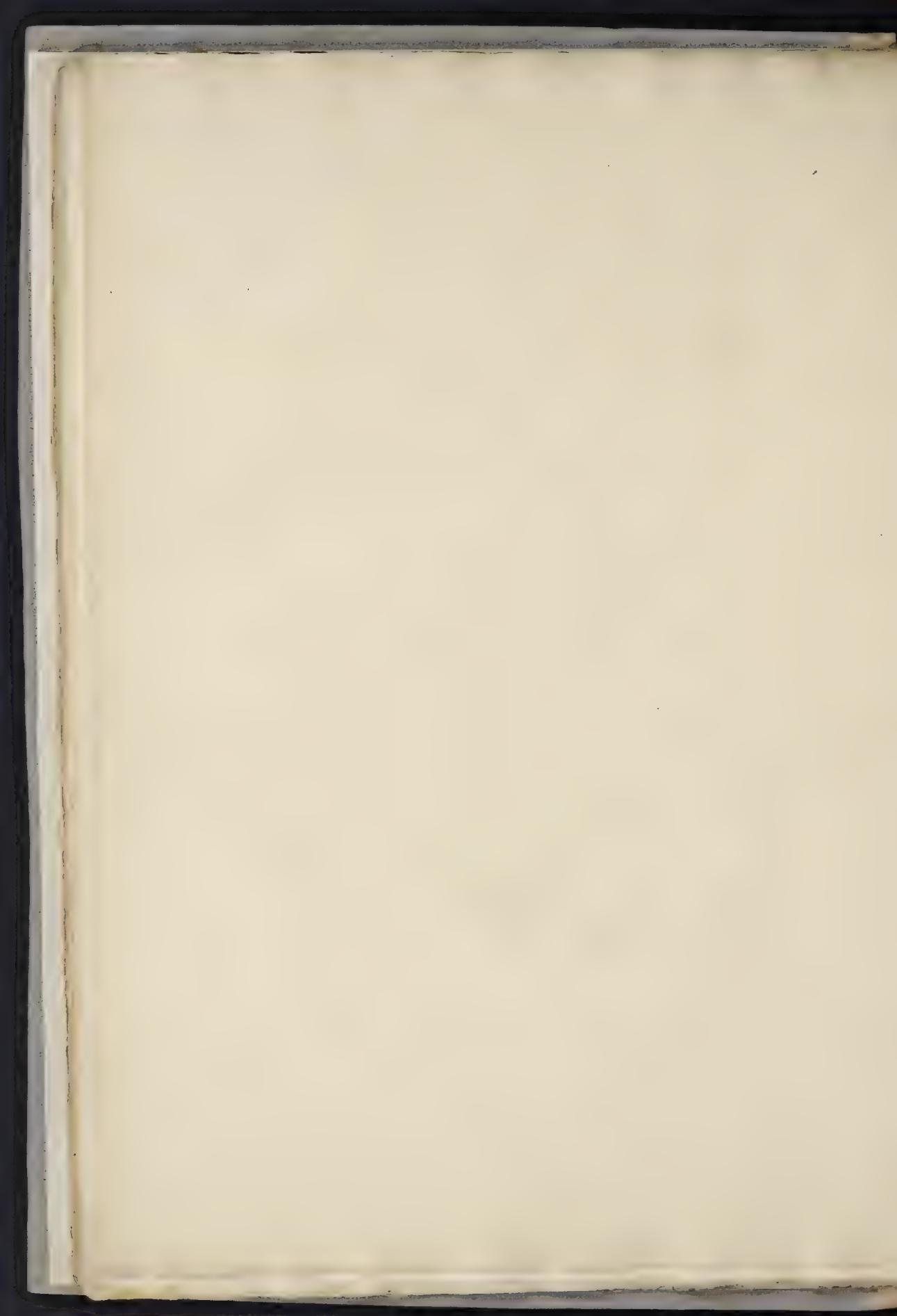
TABLE IV.

*Representing the Bones of the Human Body or Trunk in
a Lateral Situation.*

EXPLANATION.

- A Apophyses or Processus Recti of the Vertebrae of the Neck and Loins.
- B The Lateral Appearance of the Outside of the Scapula.
- a The Edge of the Cavitas Glenoides on the Extreme Surface of the Scapula within which the Head of the Humerus is Articulated.
- D The Upper Part of the Bone call'd the Head of the Humerus.
- E The Lateral Appearance of the Ribs already describ'd in FIG. III.
- C The Right Clavicle.
- b The Sternum in a Side View.
- F The Outside of the Os Ilium in a Side View.
- G The Os Sacrum in a Side View.
- H The Os Ischium in a Side View.
- I The Cavity of the Ilium which receives the Head of the Femur.
- K The Outside of the Os Pubis in a Side View.





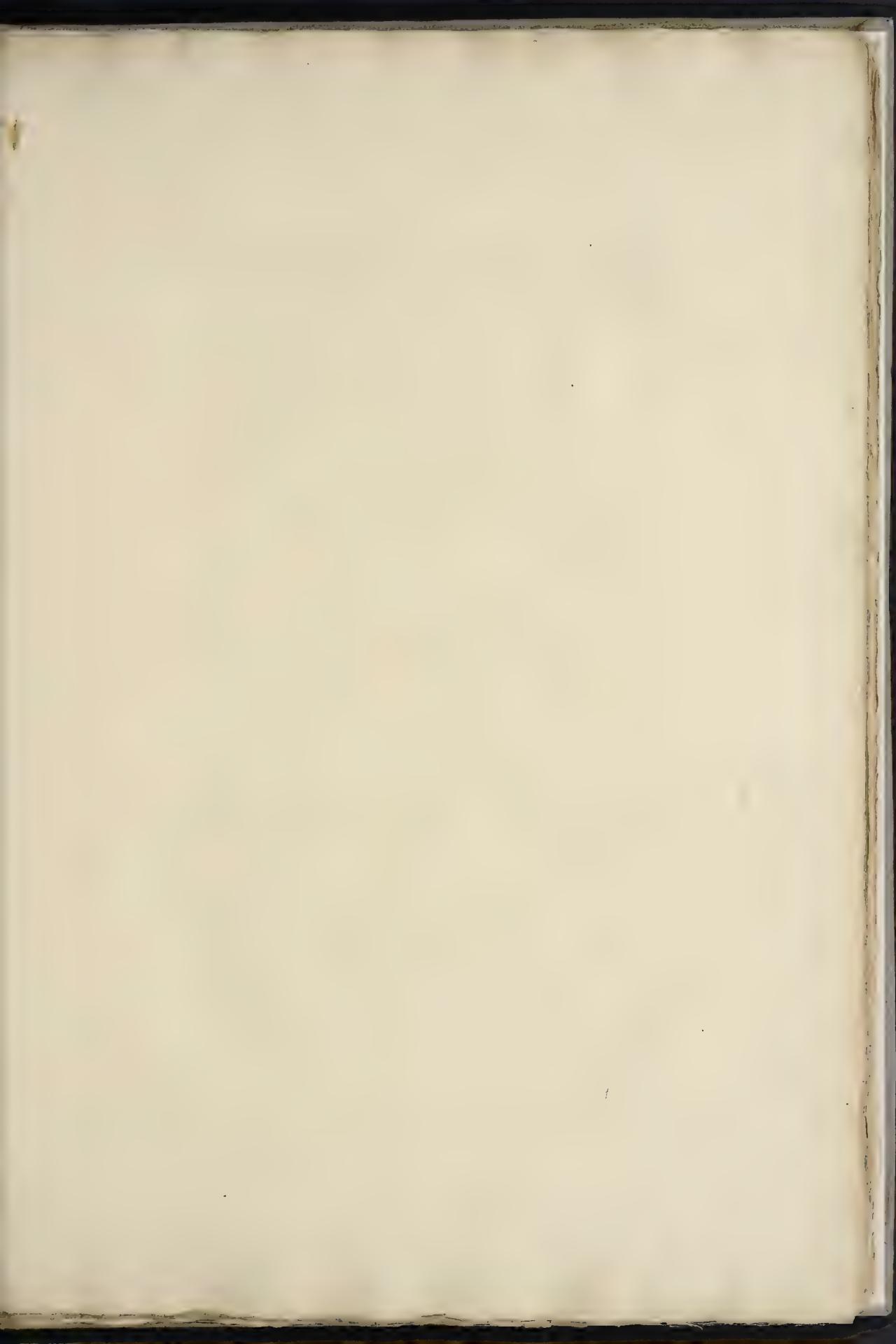


TABLE V.

10

FIGURE I.



FIGURE II.



FIGURE III.



EXPLANATION OF TABLE V.
Wherein are represented the Bones of the Arm
and Hand, divided into three Classes, viz. into the
Humerus, & Cubitus & Radius, and the Hand.

FIGURE I.

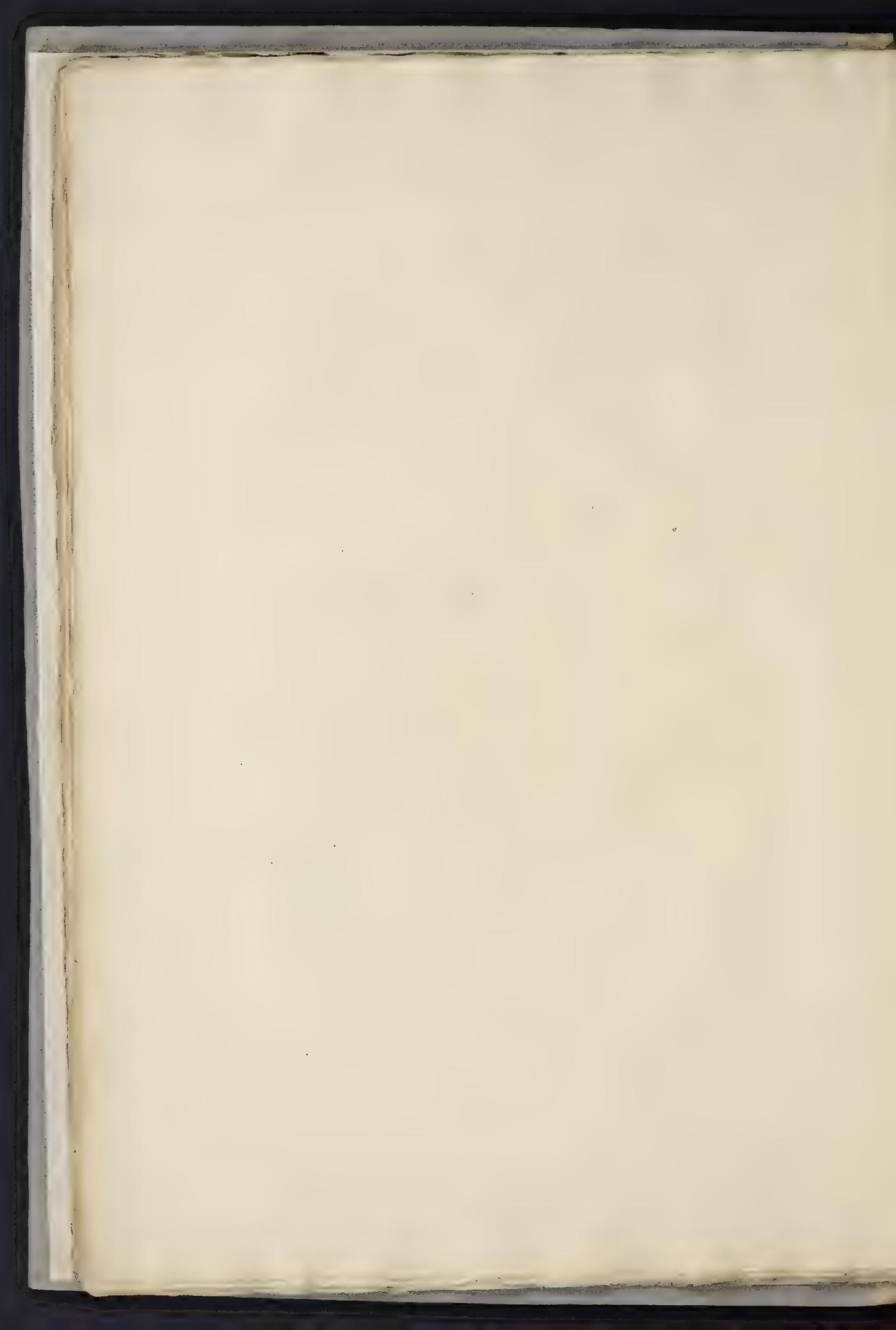
Showring of Right Arm in a Side View.
 A. The Bone called Humerus, being the longest of those in the Arm.
 B. The Head of the Humerus which in the foregoing Figure is shewn articulated with the Scapula.
 C. Apophyses or lower Prominences of the Humerus.
 D. The Bone called Radius less than the Humerus.
 E. The Bone called Cubitus, less than the Radius.
 d. Upper extremity of the Cubitus which articulates with the Humerus.
 b. Lower extremity of the Radius, which articulates with the Carpis.
 a. A Point in the Cubitus by the Greeks called Olecranon, & by the Elbow; which in bending the Arm inward makes, as it were, an Acute Angle, and in stretching it out makes it self in a Cavity of the Humerus as is shown in the following Figure.

FIGURE II.

Representing the Right Arm in a Hind View.
 A. The Scapula.
 d. Edge of the Cavitas Glenoides already observed in a former Table.
 B. The Os Humeri.
 C. Apophysis or lower and inward Prominence of the Humerus.
 D. Apophysis or lower & outward Prominence of the first Bone.
 E. The Point of the Cubitus, by the Greeks called Olecranon, situated in the Cavity of the Humerus.
 d. The Hind Cavity of the Trochlea of the Arm, receiving the Olecranon.
 F. The Bone called Cubitus.
 G. The Bone called Radius.
 H. Extremity of the Radius & Cubitus.
 I. The Bones of the Hand divided into three Ranks; of each whereof distinct mention will be made in Table IX.

FIGURE III.

Exhibiting the same Arm in a foreright situation.
 A. The Fore Cavity or Sinus of the Humerus.



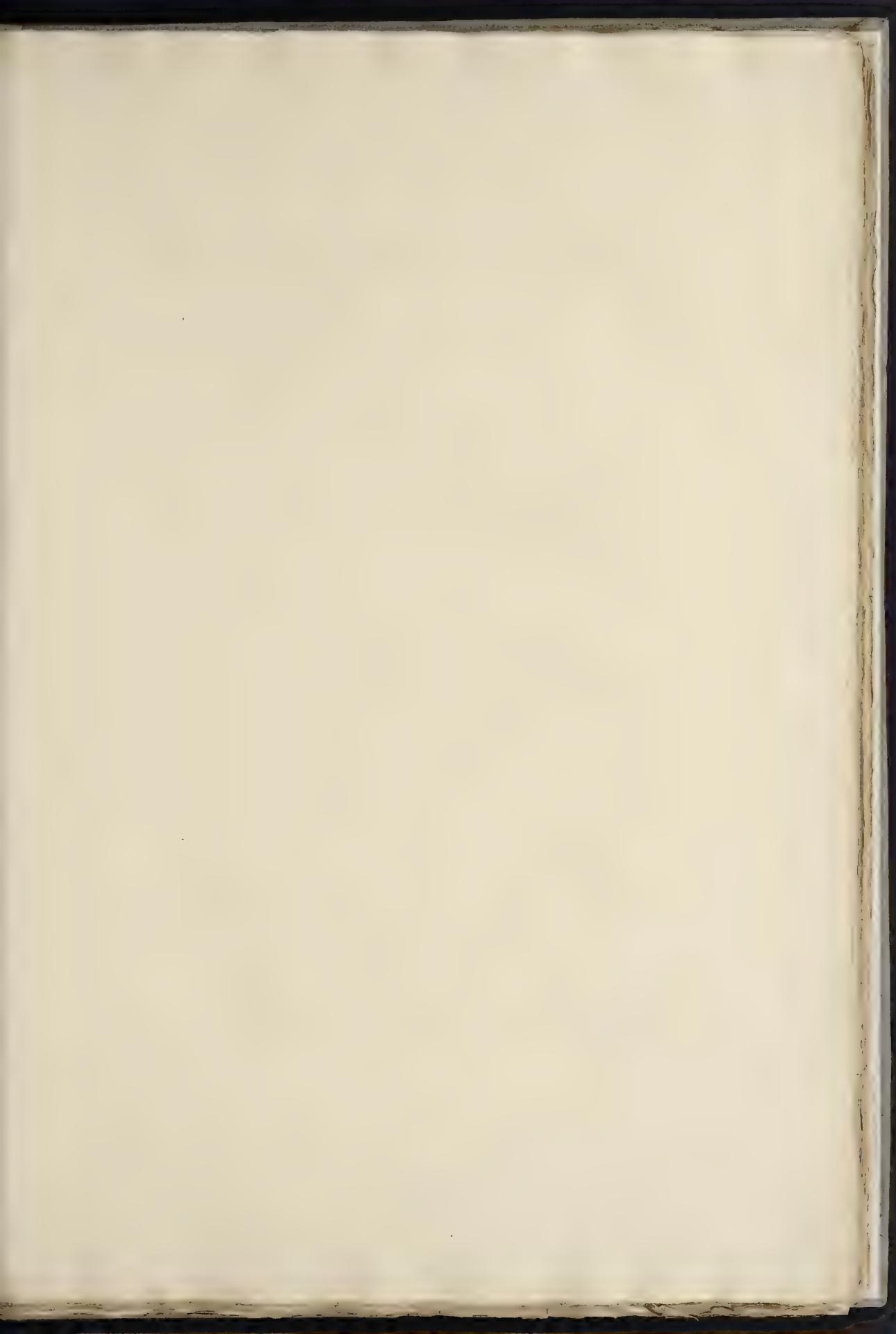
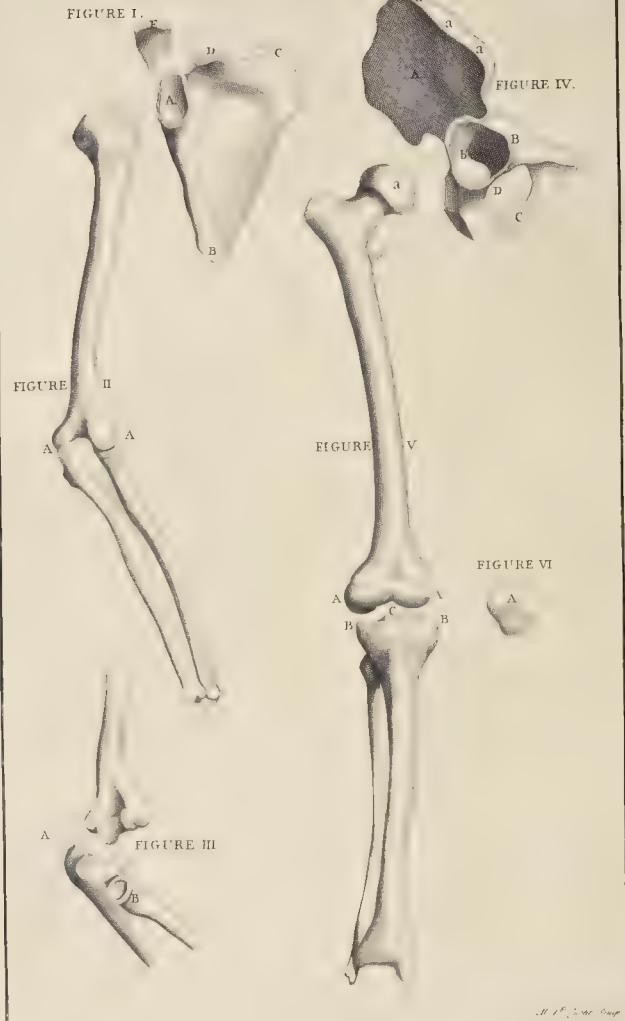


TABLE VI

12.



EXPLANATION OF TABLE VI.

Wherein the Joints and Articulations of the Arm and Leg are represented distinctly; the Extremities of the Articulated Bones being remov'd a little space from each other.

FIGURE I.

Wherein the left Scapula is Represented.

- A The Cavitas Glenoides within wh^{ch} Head of y^r Humerus is received
- B The lower Angle of the Scapula.
- C The upper Angle.
- D The Process call'd Acromion.
- E The Top of the Scapula by y^r Greeks call'd Acromion.

FIGURE II.

Wherein is shewn the Os Humeri articulated wth theis of y^r Cubitus & Radius.

- A The Articulation b^y two lower Prominences of y^r Humerus wth upper parts of y^r Cubitus & Radius

FIGURE III.

Showring the Articulation more distinctly, the forementioned Bones being disengaged from each other.

- A The lower extremity of y^r Humerus and upper extremity of y^r Cubitus a little separated from each other.
- B The Place where the Radius begins to joyn to the Cubitus.

FIGURE IV.

Showring the Bones of y^r Ilium, Ischium & Pubis, with-outside.

- A The Outer Face of the Os Ilium.
- a The Spine call'd the Crest of the Os Ilium.
- B The Os Ischium.
- b The Cavity of the Ischium.
- C The Os Pubis.
- D The Foramen of the Os Pubis w^{ch} is covered with the Musculus Obturator externus.

FIGURE V.

Wherein is shewn y^r Articulation of y^r High bone with y^r Tibia.

- A The Articulation disengaged and y^r said Bone set a part from each other.
- B Prominence or Apophyses of y^r Tibia.
- C A Prominence in y^r middle of the Head of y^r Tibia w^{ch} is Articulated within y^r Femur or High-Bone.
- d The Head of the High-Bone w^{ch} Articulates by entering within y^r Cavity of the Ischium b^y of the foregoing Figure.

FIGURE VI.

Representing the Rotula or Patella out of its Place.

- A The Rotula of y^r Knee out of its Place.



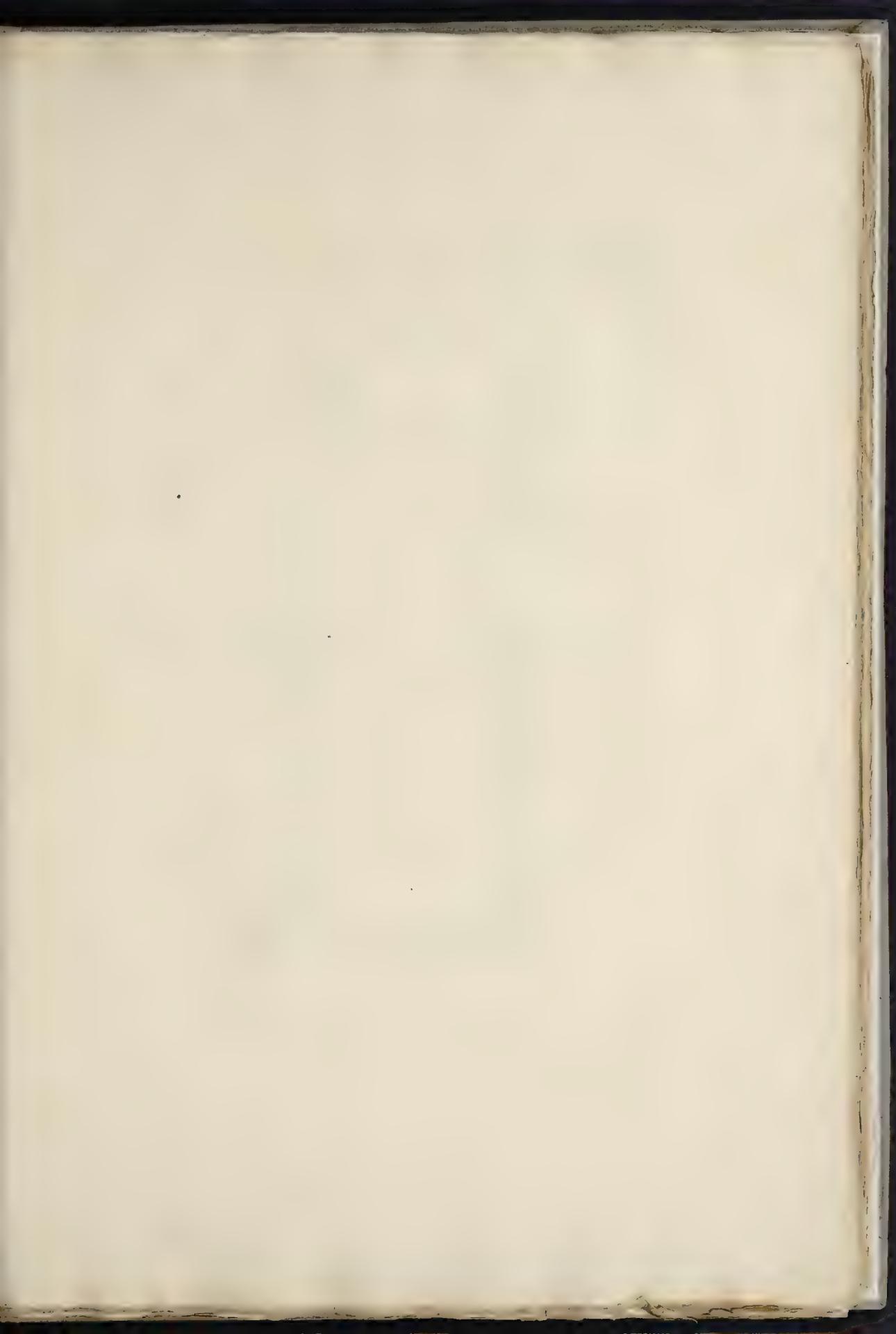


TABLE VII.

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FIGURE II.

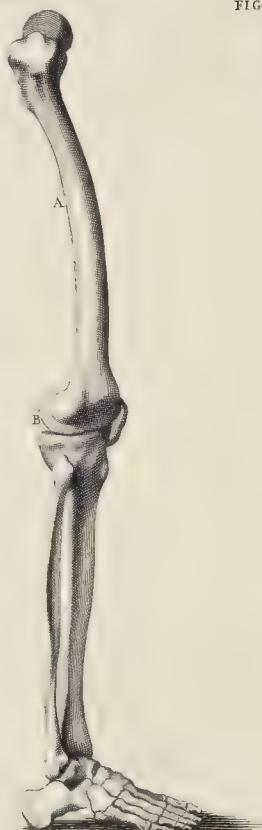
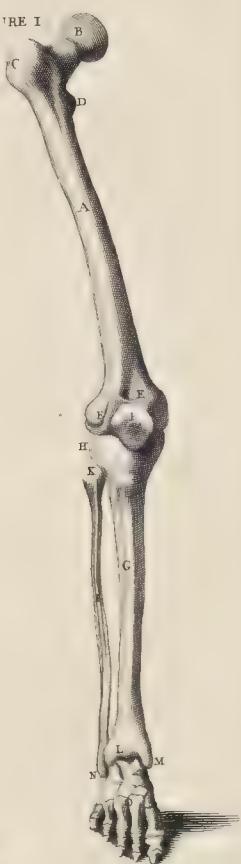


FIGURE I.



H. C. G. G. Sculp.

15

EXPLANATION OF TABLE VII.

Shewing the BONES of the THIGH,
LEG and FOOT.

FIG. I. <i>Representing the following Bones in a front View.</i> A The Femur or High Bone, the largest of any in the Human Skeleton. B The Head of the Femur, which in its Articulation is received within the Cavity of the Ischium. C The External Process of the Femur, called the great Trochanter. D The Internal & less Process call'd the less Trochanter. E Lower Apophysis of the Femur. F Rotula, Patella, or Mola, of the Knee. G The Tibia being the largest Bone in the Leg. H Upper and Lateral Apophyses of the Tibia. I The Fibula.	K The Origin of the Fibula, splayed laterally to the upper external Apophyses of the Tibia. L The Sinus or Cavity of the lower extremity of the Tibia, which receives the Os Naviculare of the Tarsus, to which the Foot is Articulated. M Lower Apophysis of the Tibia, call'd Malleolus internus. N Lower Apophysis of the Tibia, call'd Malleolus externus. O The Foot, which will be particularly described in TAB. IX.
	FIG. II. <i>Wherein the same Bones are represented in an outside View.</i> A The Bone of the Femur curv'd behind the joint Gibbous bone. B Lower & Posterior Apophysis of the Os Femoris.

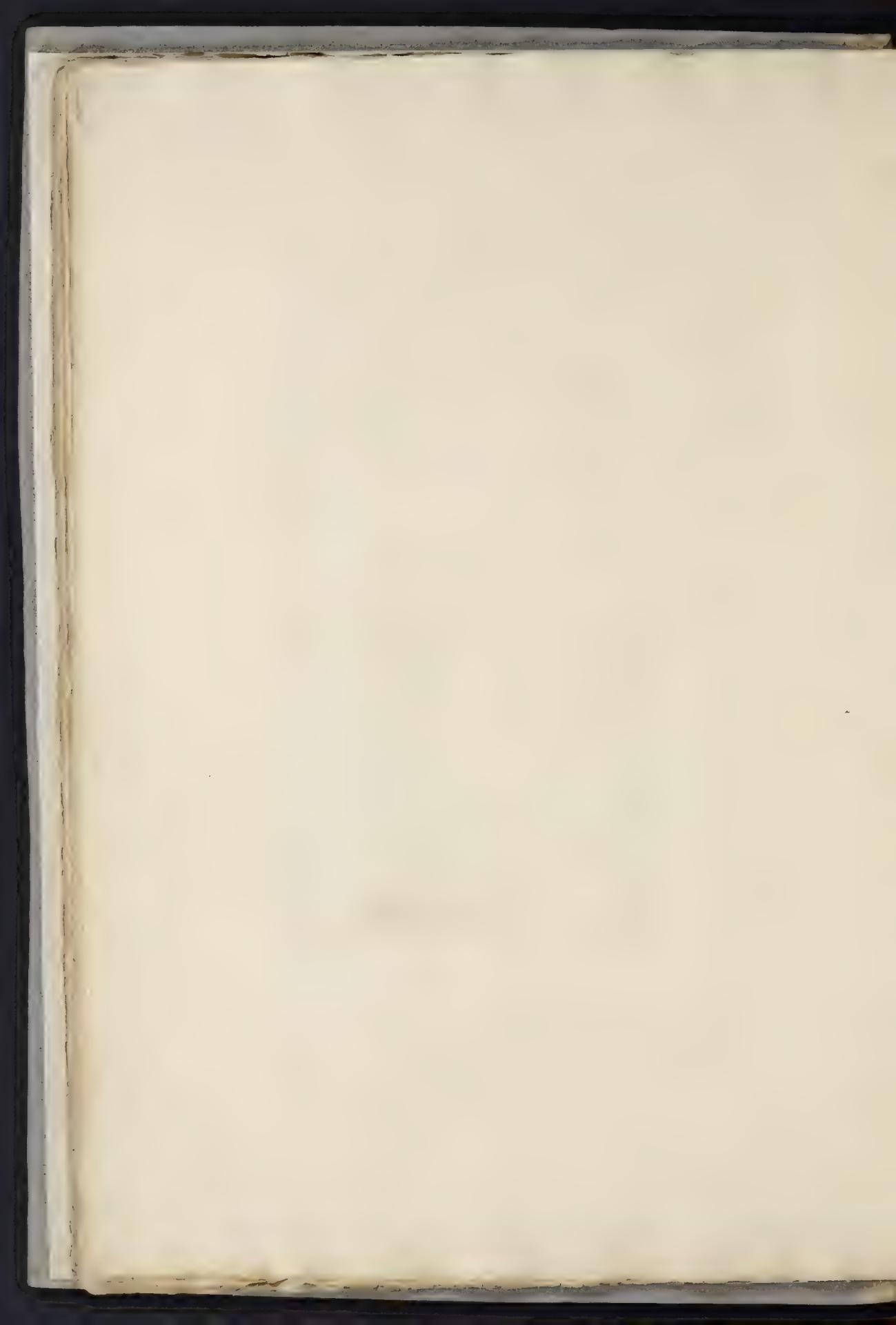


TABLE VIII.

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Wherein are represented the same Bones already described in the former Plate, but in different Situations.

FIG. II.



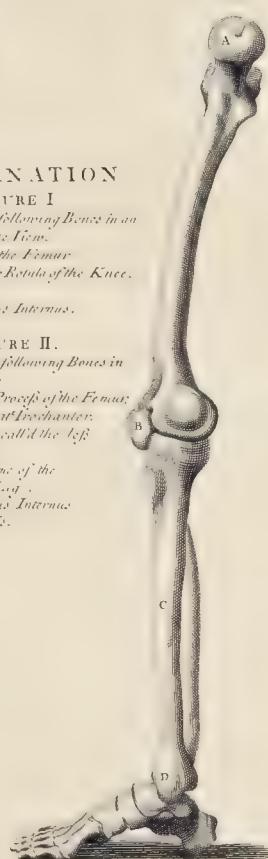
EXPLANATION

FIGURE I.

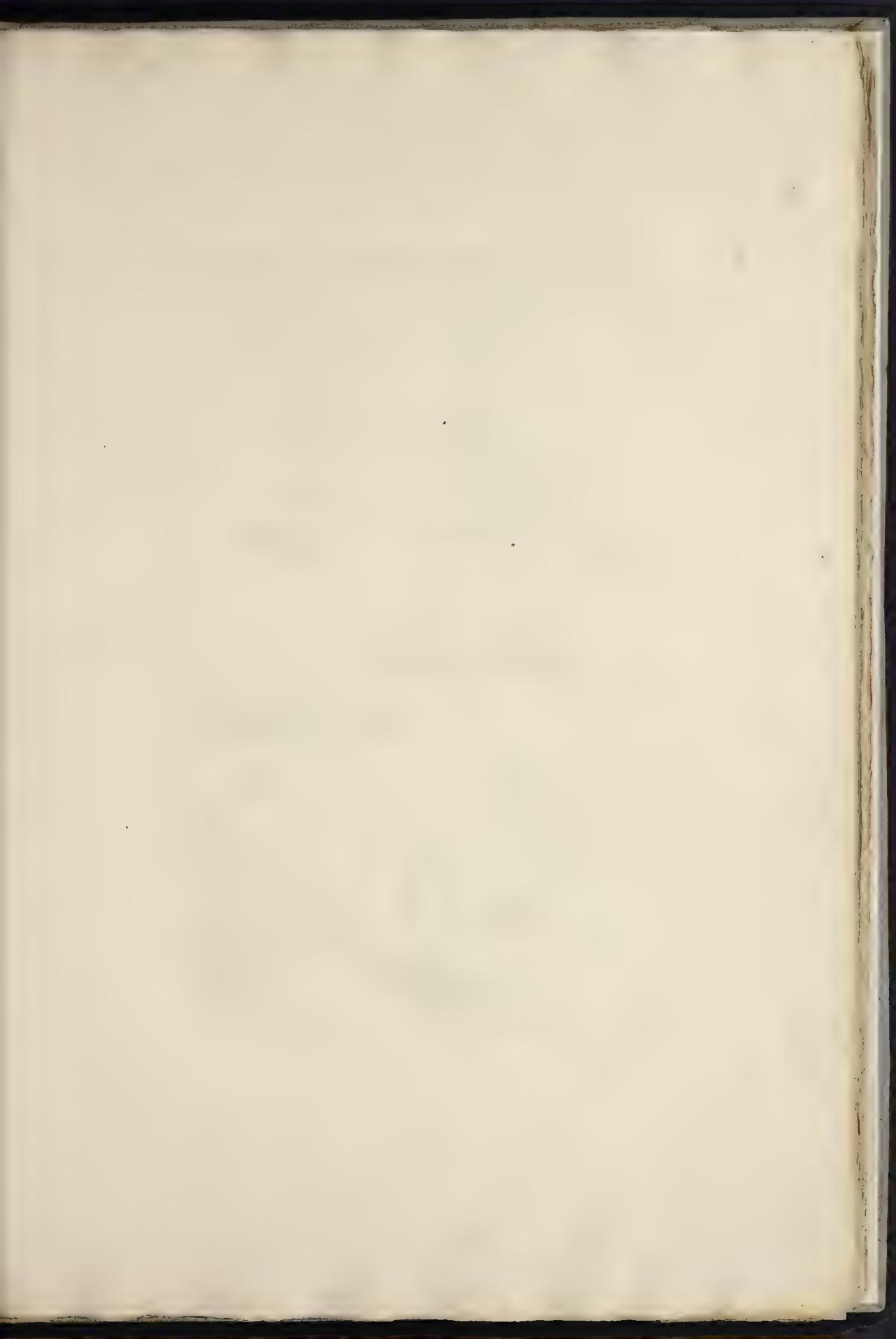
*Show ing the following Bones in an
In Side View.*

- A. *The Head of the Femur.*
- B. *The Patella or Rotula of the Knee.*
- C. *The Fibula.*
- D. *The Humerus Internus.*

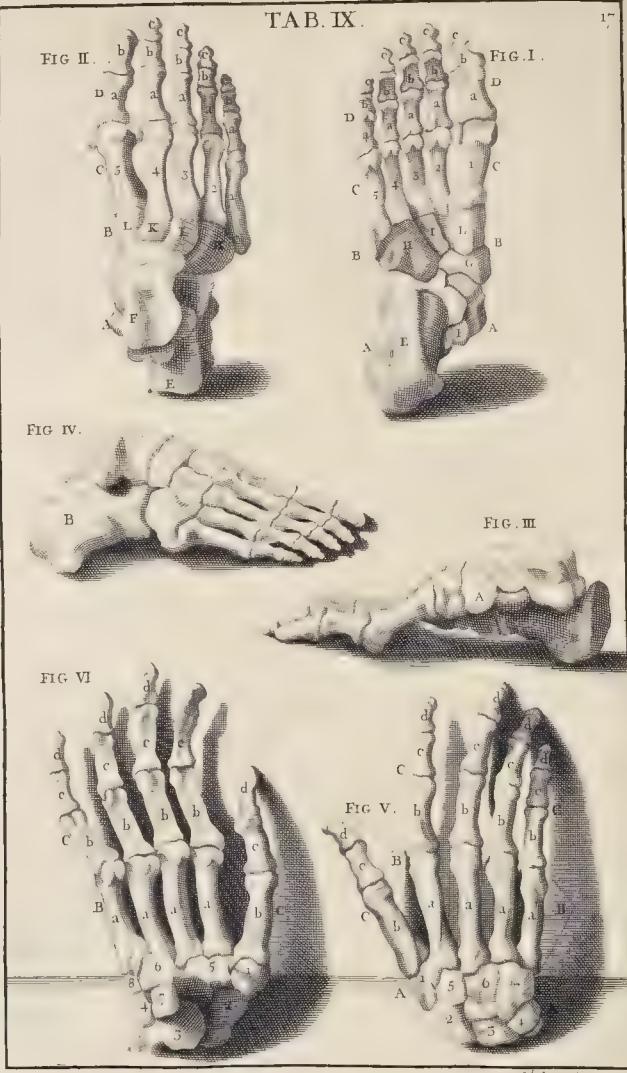
FIG. I.





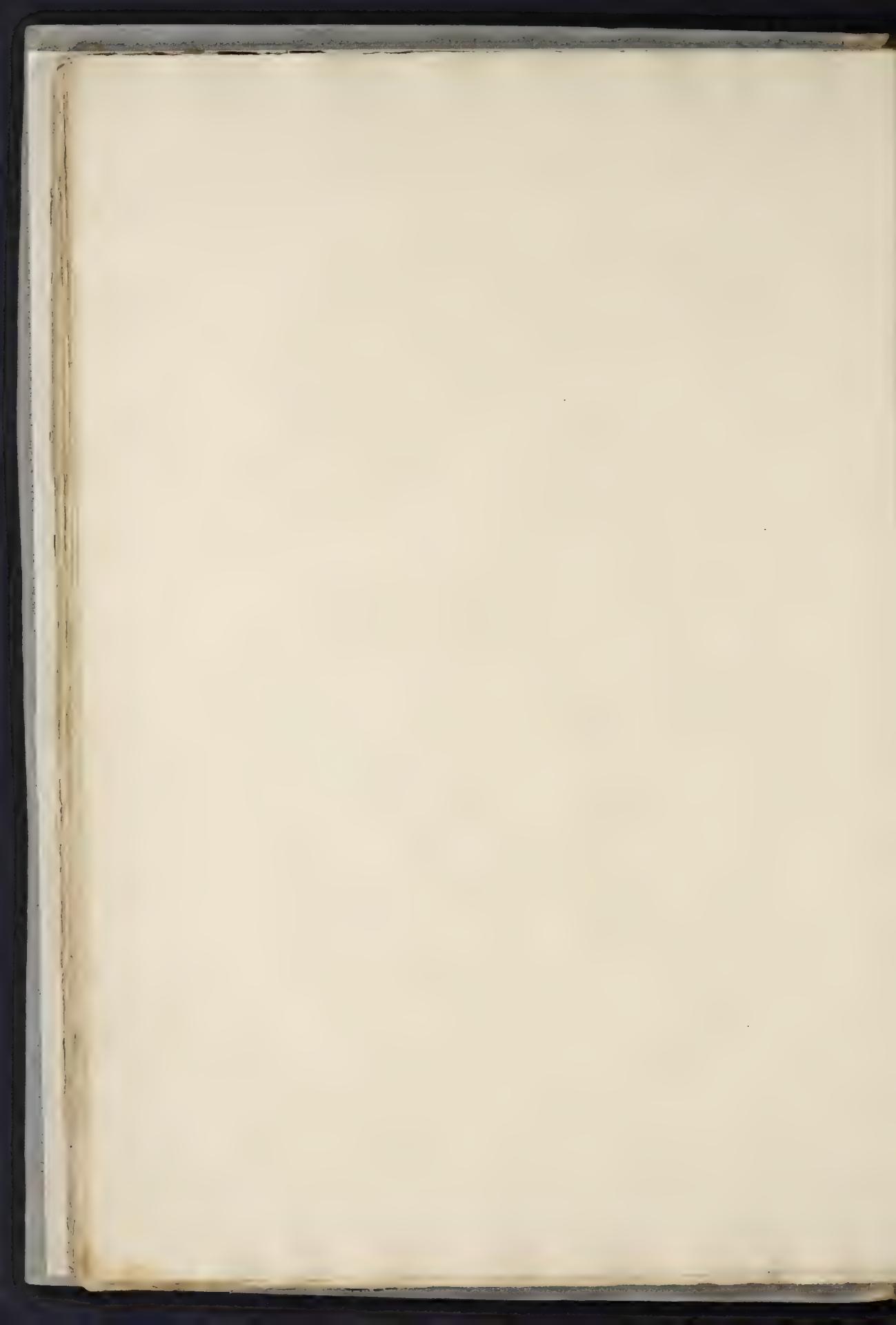


TAB. IX.



EXPLANATION OF TABLE IX.
Wherein are shewn the BONES that Compose
the FOOT and HAND.

<p>FIG. I & II. Showing the left Foot in two Views vizt upper and under, divided into 4 Parts.</p> <p>A <i>Os innominata</i>, call'd of Calcaneum.</p> <p>B Tarsis.</p> <p>C Metatarsis.</p> <p>D <i>Digitus or Fingers.</i></p> <p>And in regard the <i>Os innominata</i> are, by some anatomists confounded w^t the Tarsus, We shall enumerate the Bones of either part under their Proper Names.</p> <p>E <i>Os calcis</i>, Calcanum, or Bone of the Heel.</p> <p>F Astragalus or Talus.</p> <p>G <i>Os naviculare.</i></p> <p>H <i>Os cubiforme.</i></p> <p>I <i>& Mean Os cuneiforme.</i></p> <p>K <i>Less Os cuneiforme.</i></p> <p>L <i>Greater Os cuneiforme.</i></p> <p>M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, The Five Bones of the Metatarsus.</p>	<p>a b c <i>Bones of Fingers</i>, their Number three, in each excepting the Thumb, where in there are but two.</p> <p>FIG. III & IV. Showing the Left Foot in two Views vizt an Inner side and an Outer side View.</p> <p>A <i>The Inner Part</i>.</p> <p>B <i>The Outer Part.</i></p> <p>FIG. V & VI. Showing of left hand in two Views, internal & external.</p> <p>A <i>First part of the Hand</i> call'd Carpus.</p> <p>B <i>Second part</i>, call'd Metacarpus.</p> <p>C <i>Third part</i>, call'd Fingers.</p> <p>D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, The Eight Bones w^t compose the Carpus.</p> <p>a <i>Four Bones of Metacarpus.</i></p> <p>b <i>First Class,</i> } Of the Bones c <i>Second Class,</i> } of Fingers, d <i>Third Class,</i> } in all Fifteen.</p>
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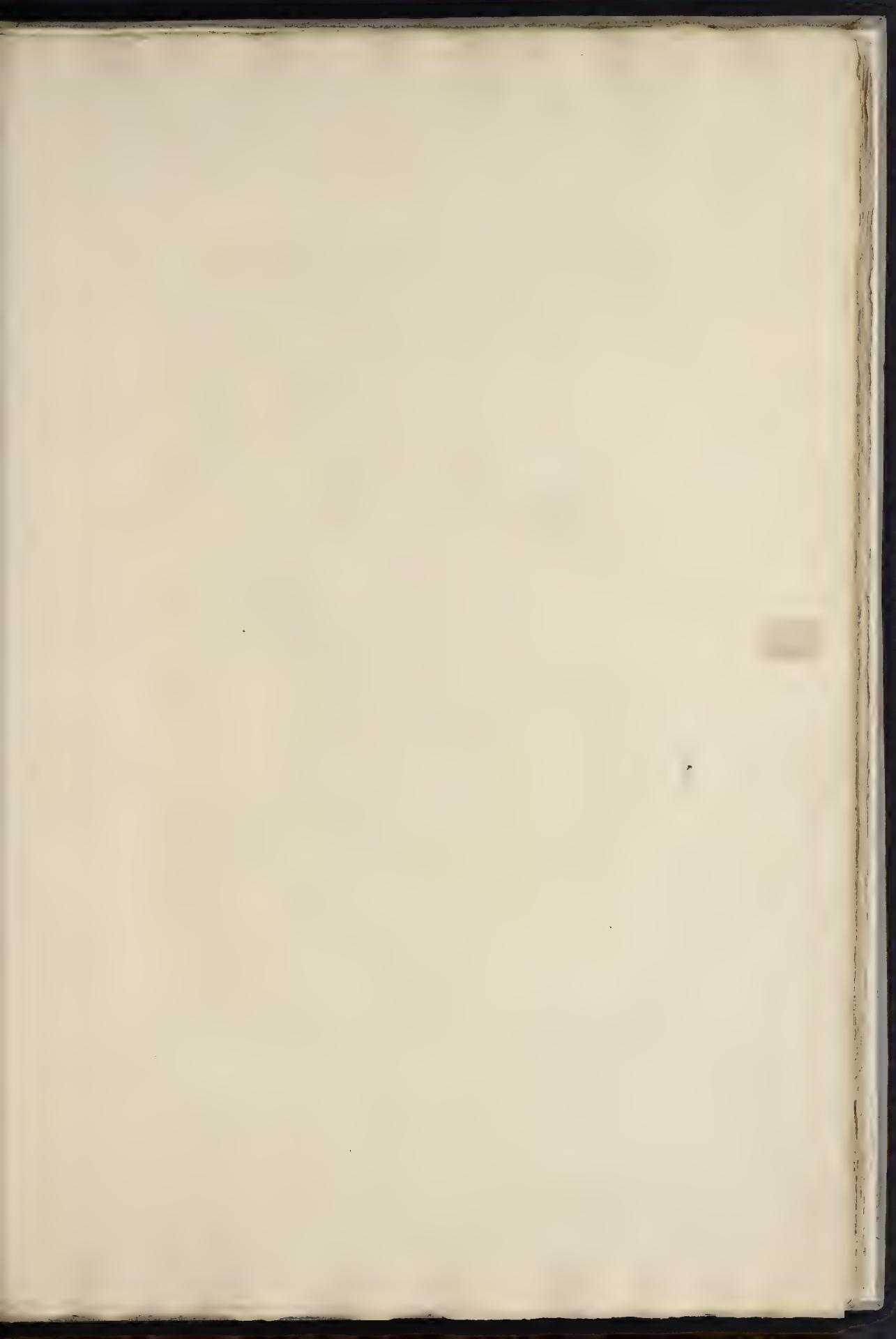
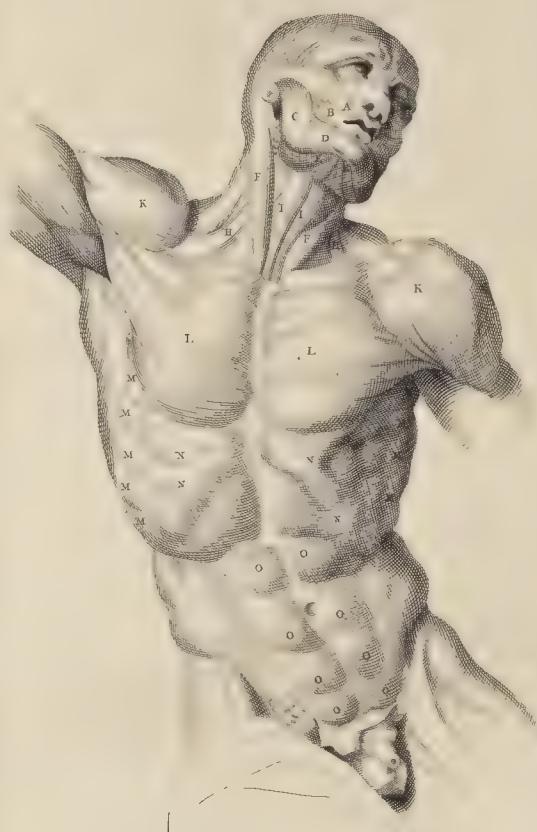


TABLE X

19



EXPLANTION OF TABLE X.

Wherein are shewn the Muscles which lyce immediately under the Common Integuments, and in Slender Persons shew themselves in the Face, and the Forepart of the Trunk.

A <i>Musculus Attollens Labium superius.</i>	I <i>Muscles callid Sternothyroides, serving to move y Cartilago Eniformis or Thyroides.</i>
B <i>The Buccinator, so called, because in sounding a Drum, it fivells, and serves to draw the Lips lengthwise, & to widen the Mouth.</i>	K <i>The Deltoides.</i>
C <i>The Maffeter, which assisteth in drawing up y lower Jaw.</i>	L <i>Musculi Pectorales Majores.</i>
D <i>Musculus Deprimens Labium inferius.</i>	M <i>Muscles, from their indented extremities, called Serrati Antici Majores.</i>
d <i>Foramen of the external Ear.</i>	N <i>Muscles of the lower Enter, or Abdomen, from the Position of their Fibres called Obliqui Descendentes.</i>
E <i>Musculi Digastricus or Bi venter, serving to draw up lower Jaw downward.</i>	O <i>Muscles of the lower Enter, which proceeding from several Tendinous Intersections, form Prominences, and are called the Recti of the Abdomen.</i>
F <i>Musculo Mastoidei serving to incline the Head.</i>	
H <i>Muscles serving to move the Os Hyoides.</i>	

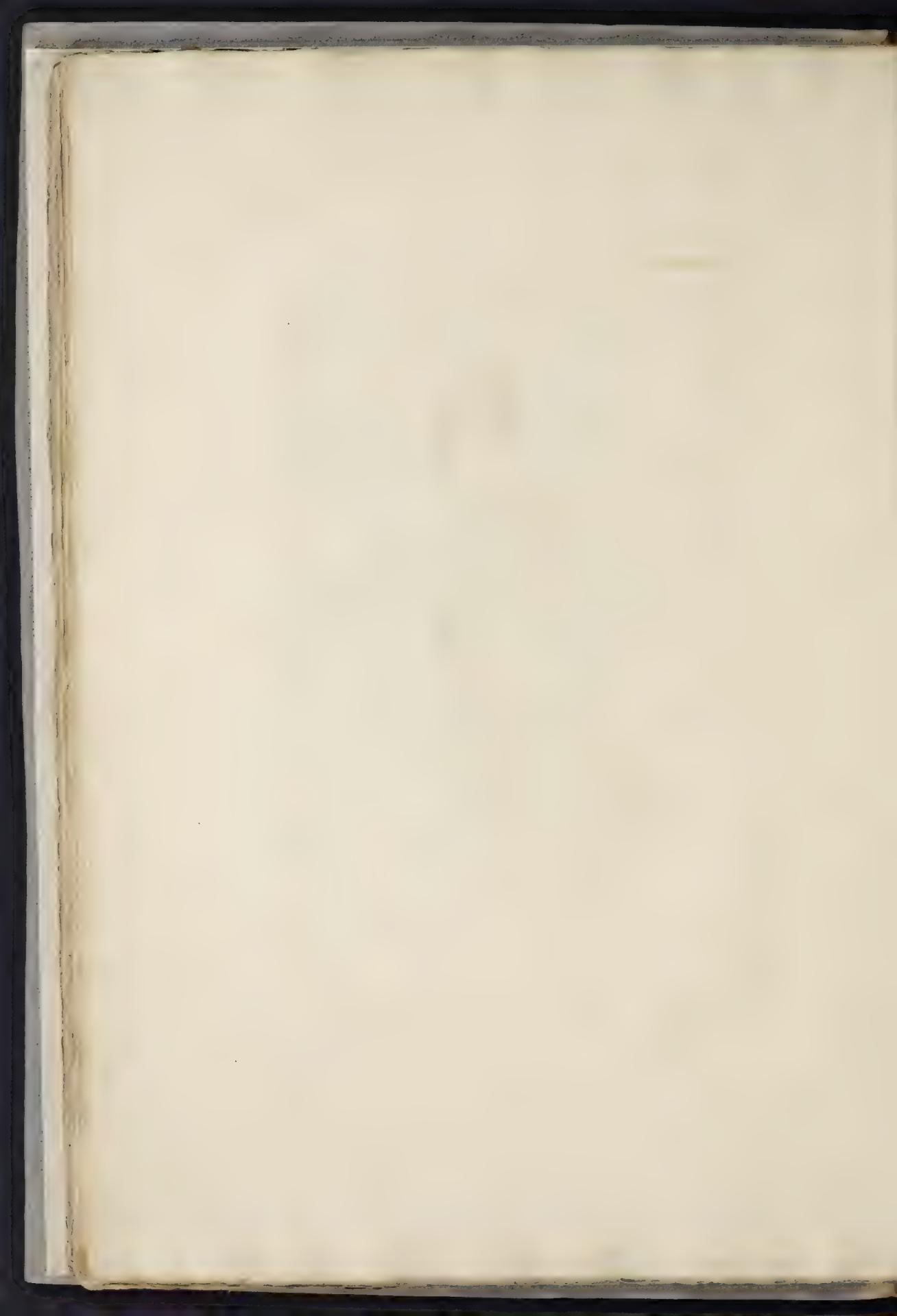


TABLE XI.

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*Showring the Muscles of the Human Trunk
in a Fore-side View.*

E X P L A - N A T I O N.

A *Musculi Biventeri.*

B *Musculi Sternothyroidei.*

C *Musculus Temporalis,*
serning to draw the
Arm towards the
Breast.

D Tendons of *the Mus-*
cles which having
their Origin in y^e Scapula
serve to carry the Hu-
merus round.

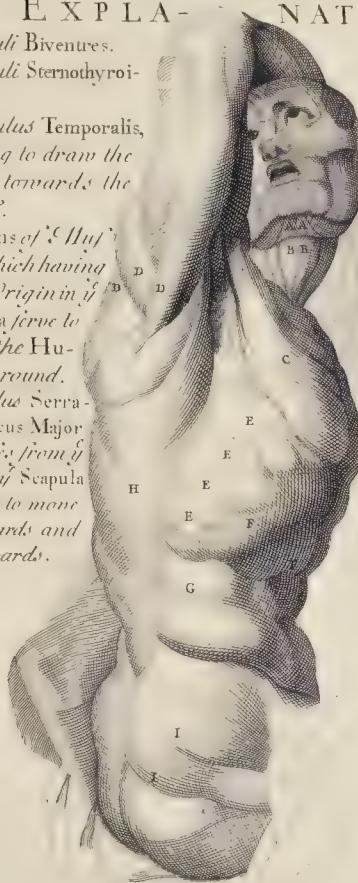
E *Musculus Serra-*
tus Anticus Major
w^{ch} arises from y^e
Basis of y^e Scapula
Serves to move
it forwards and
downwards.

F *A Muscle called*
Obliquus descen-
dens Abdominis
mth Reclus &
Transversalis,
Serves to com-
pres the lower
Ventrie or Ab-
domen.

G *Musculus Tran-*
versalis of the Ab-
domen.

H *The Latissimus*
Dorsi which see
more distinctly
in the following
Figure.

I *Musculi Glutei*
whereof in their
Place.



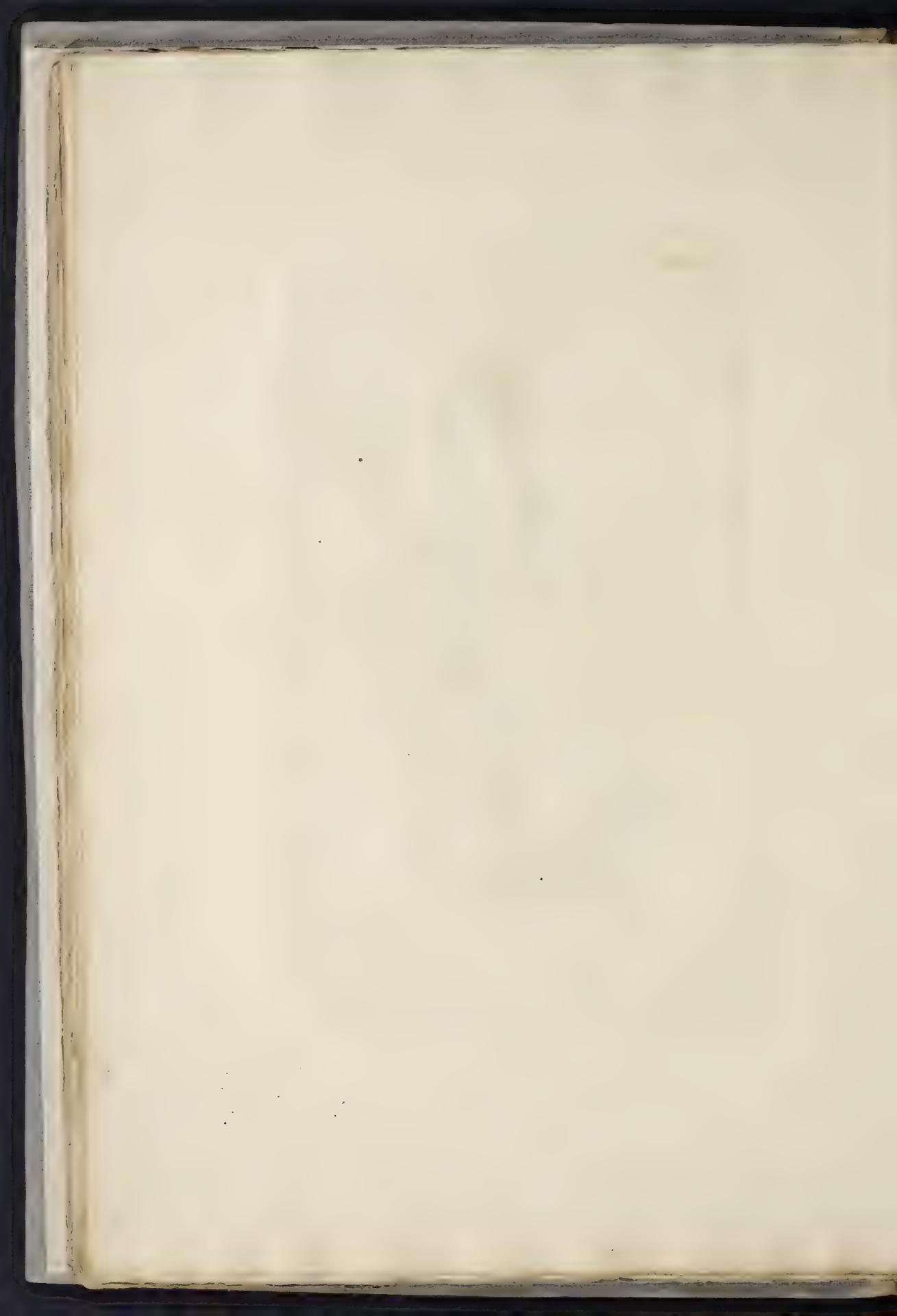
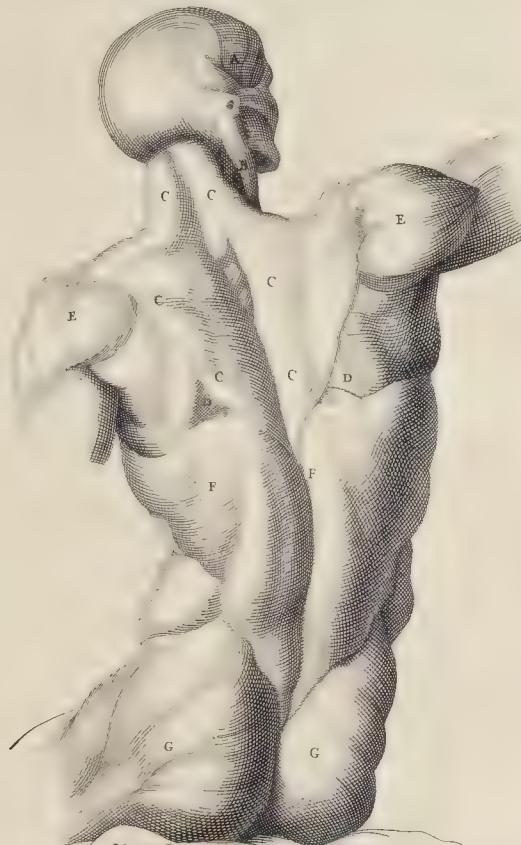


TABLE XII.
Showing those Muscles w^{ch} appear at first sight in
the Hind Part of the Human Trunk or Bust.



E X P L A N A T I O N .

- A. *Musculus Temporalis*, which serves to raise the lower jaw.
- B. *The Mastoideus* already mentioned.
- C. *Musculus Trapezius* or *Cucullaris*, serving to draw up Scapula upwards, and sideways.
- D. Parts of *Musculus Rhomboides* w^{ch}
- E. *Musculus Deltoides*, one of *Ellevators* of Scapula.
- F. A. Muscle from its large end called *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Serratus Anterior*, *primis actione* turns backwards & downwards.
- G. *Musculi Glutaei maiores*, which are the Extensors of the Femur.

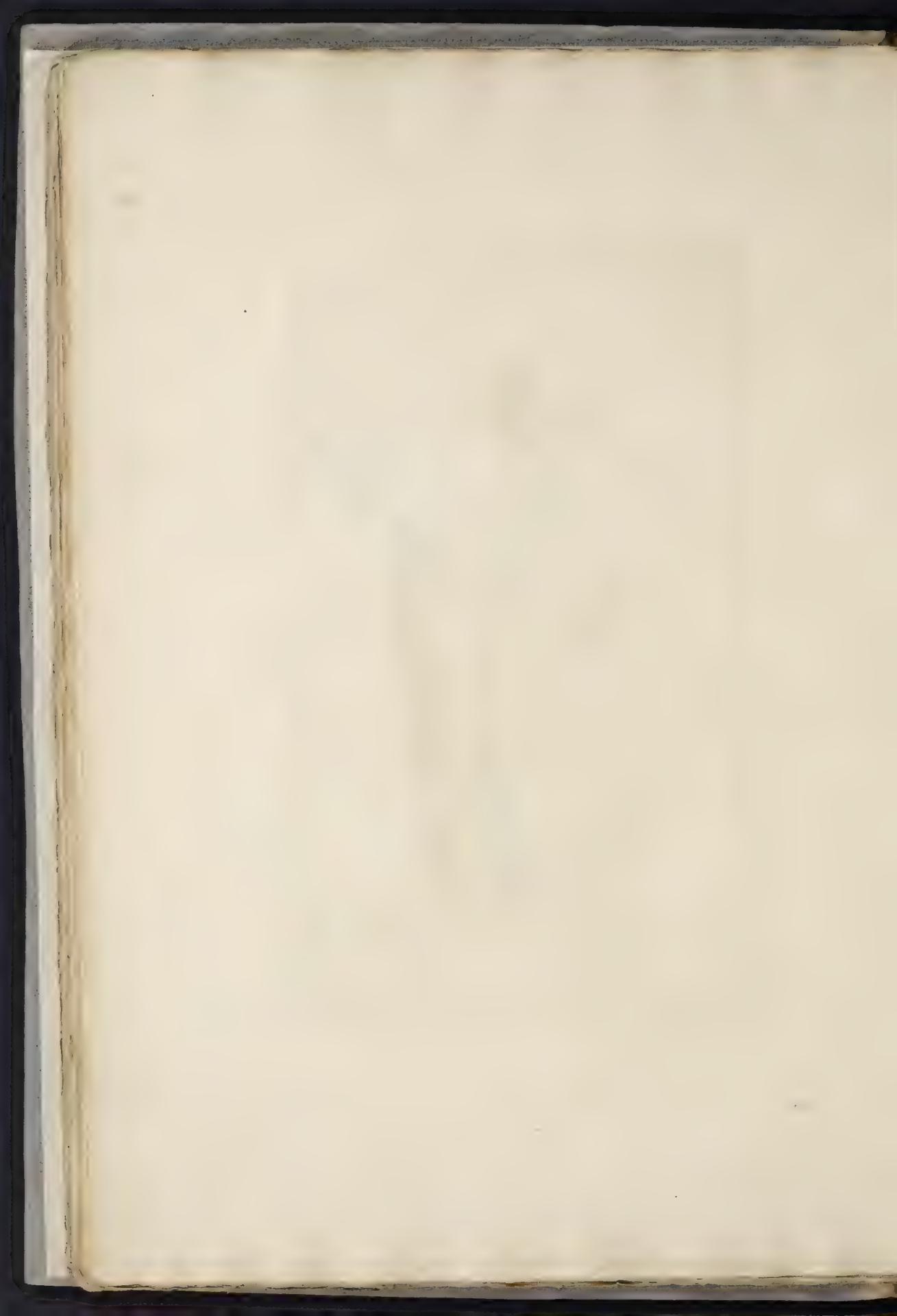
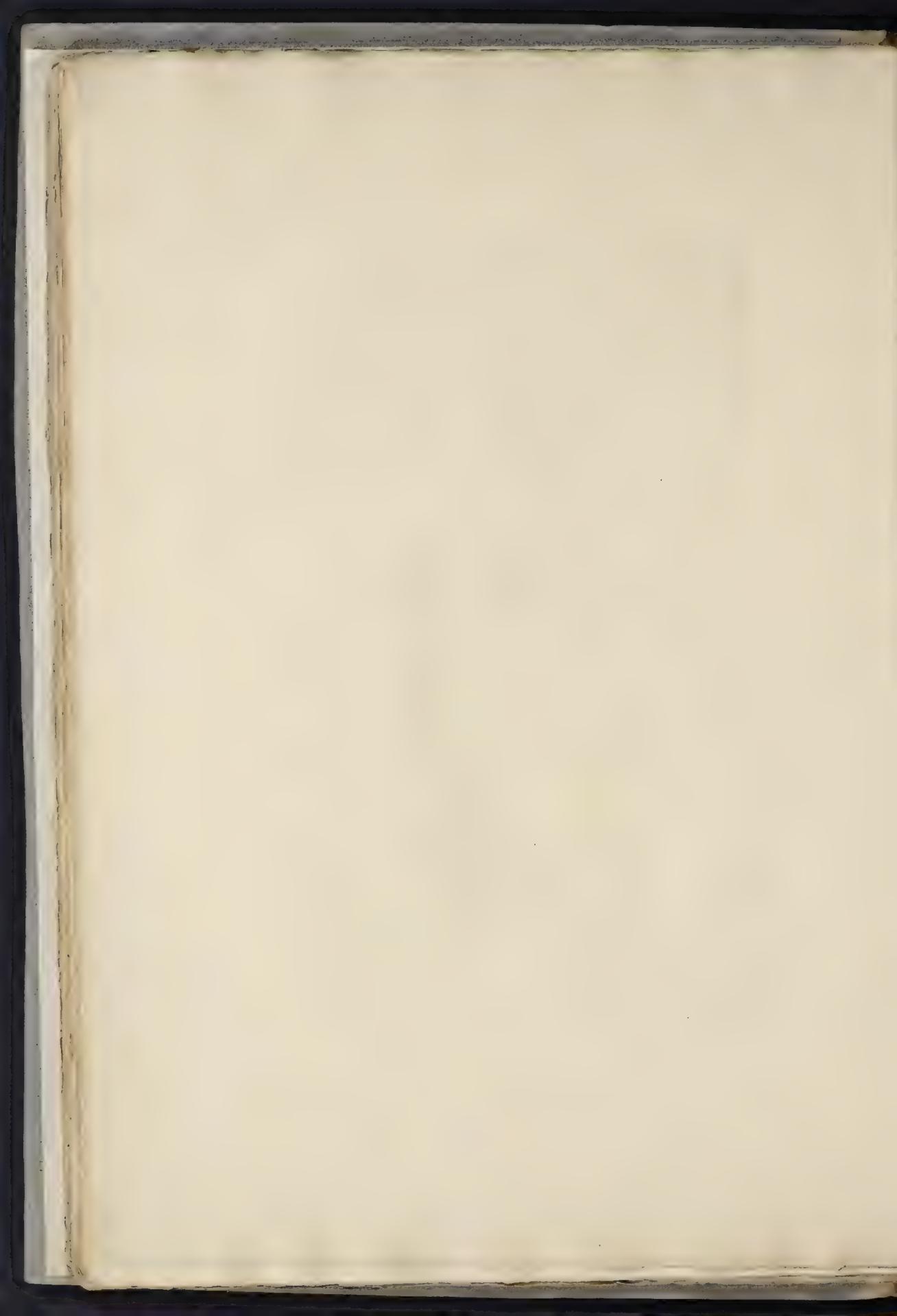


TABLE.XIII. Shewing the MUSCLES & other Parts (23)
lying underneath the Members mentioned in the Foregoing Table.

- A Musculi Splenii with some others, and particularly those of the shoulder, serve to throw back the Head.
- B Musculi Complexi.
- C Musculi Levatores Scapulae, commonly call'd Musculi Pectorales, from their Action in throwing up the shoulder, in forced Submissions.
- D The Scapula stripped of its Muscles.
- E Musculi Rhomboides, serving to move the Scapula obliquely upwards.
- F The Musculus Longissimus Dorsi, whose Use is to raise the Vertebrae and the Trunk.
- G Musculus Latissimus Dorsi, already mentioned.
- H Os Hum.
- a Ribs.
- b External Intercostal Muscles, serving to draw the Ribs upwards.





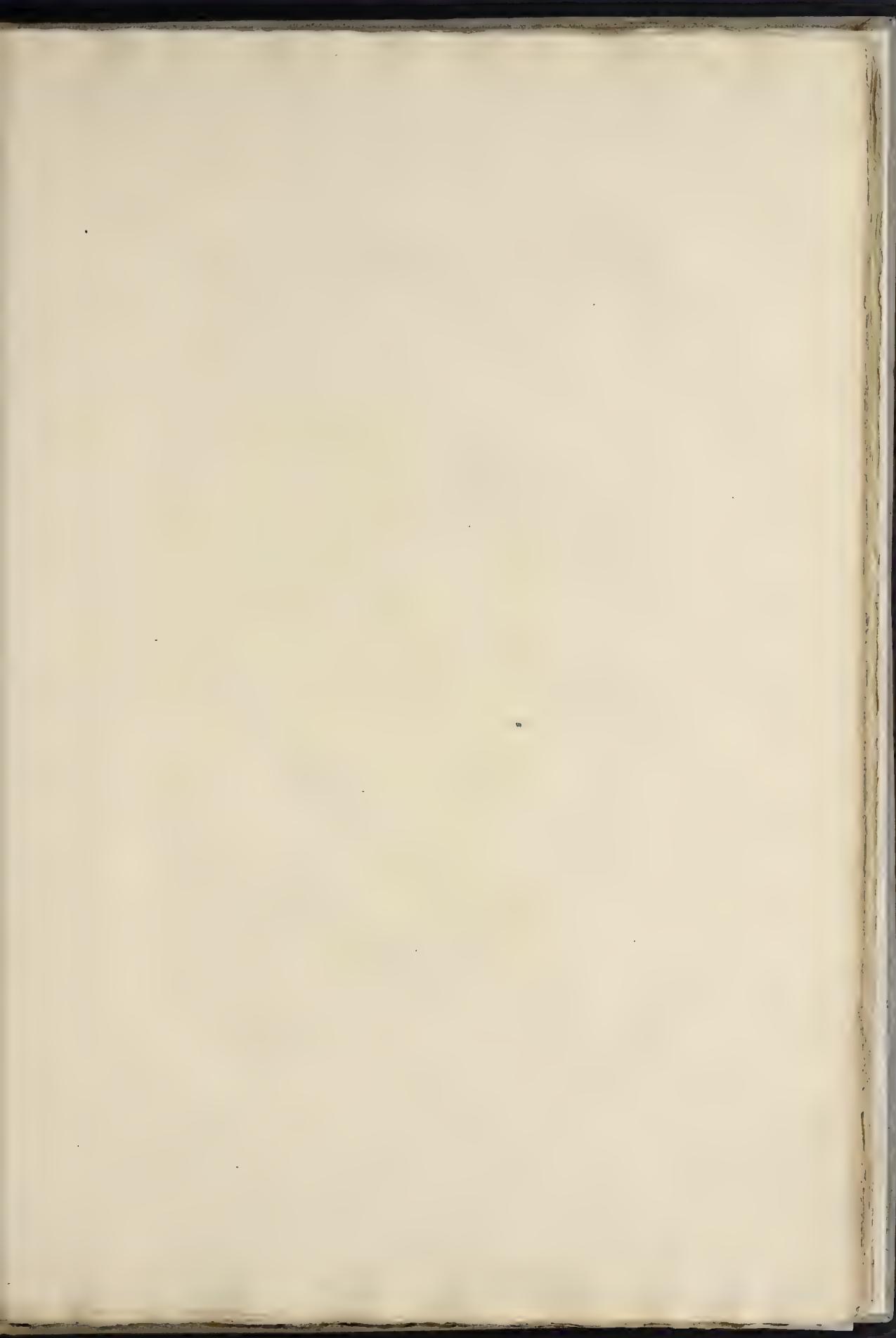


TABLE XIV.

24

FIGURE I.

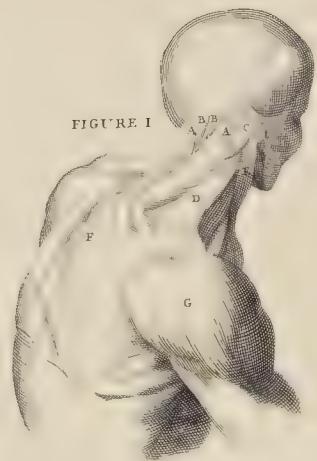


FIGURE II.



EXPLANATION OF TABLE XIV.

Wherein are shewn the HIND MUSCLES of the NECK and TRUNK on the Right Side; as also the MUSCLES of the Lower Ventricle somewhat more distinctly than in TABLE the Tenth.

FIG. I.

- A *The Musculi Splenij.*
- B *Musculi Complexi.*
- C *Elevator Scapulae Secundus.*
- D *Musculus Patientiae.*
- E *Mastoideus.*
- F *Rhomboides.*
- G *Deltoides*

FIG. II.

*Of the same kind wth Table
the Tenth.*

A *Musculi Recii.*

B *Musculi Serrati Intercostales Majores.*

C *Musculi Transversales, wth
separating of Vertebrae from
of Loins, passing transversely
by every Peritoneum terminat
in the Linea Alba.*

*The Linea Alba or white line
running directly from Carni
lago Eniformis thro' Vivel to
the Os Pubis.*



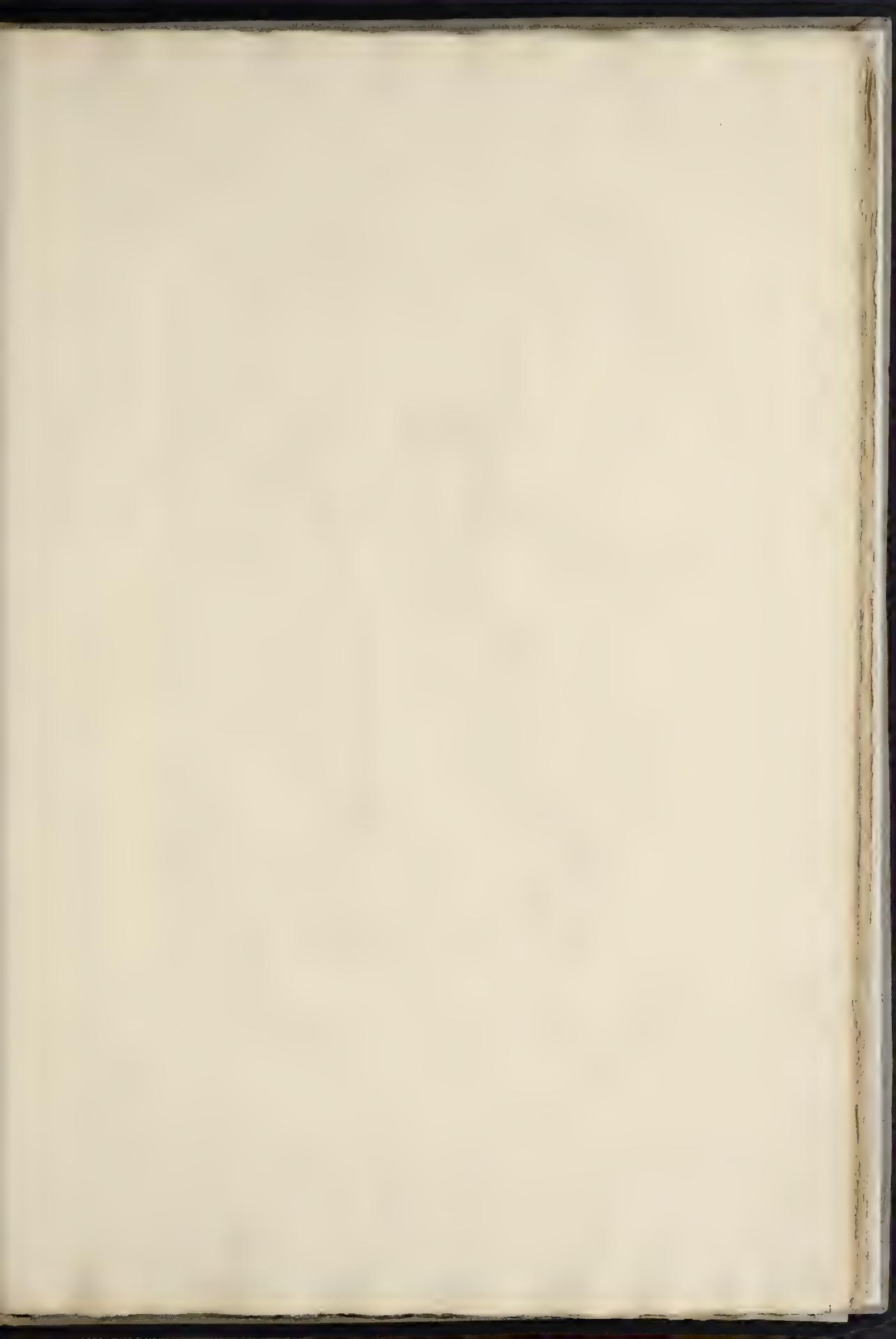
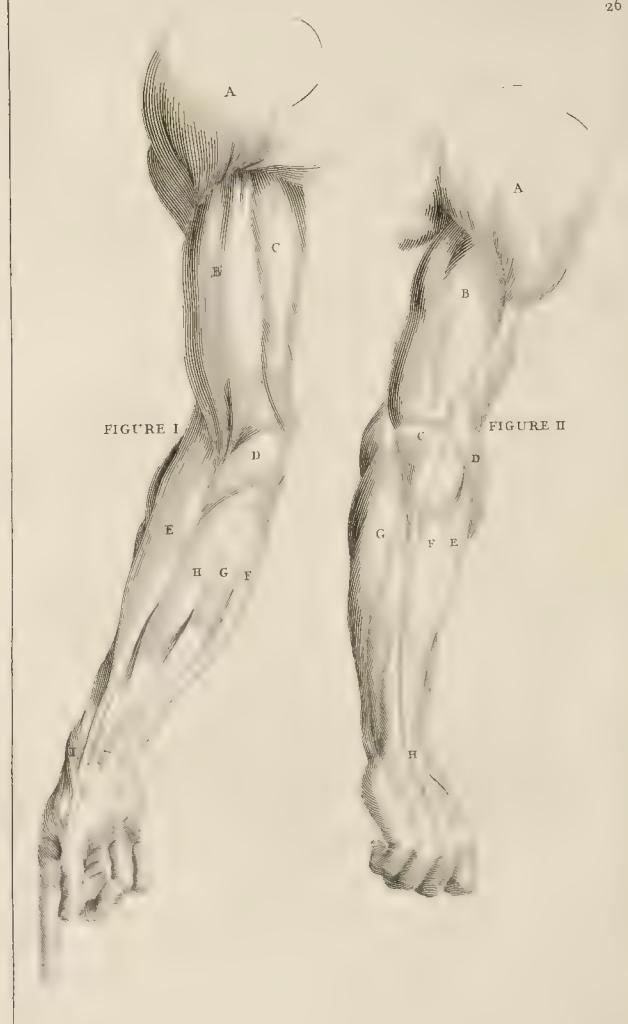


TABLE XV
26

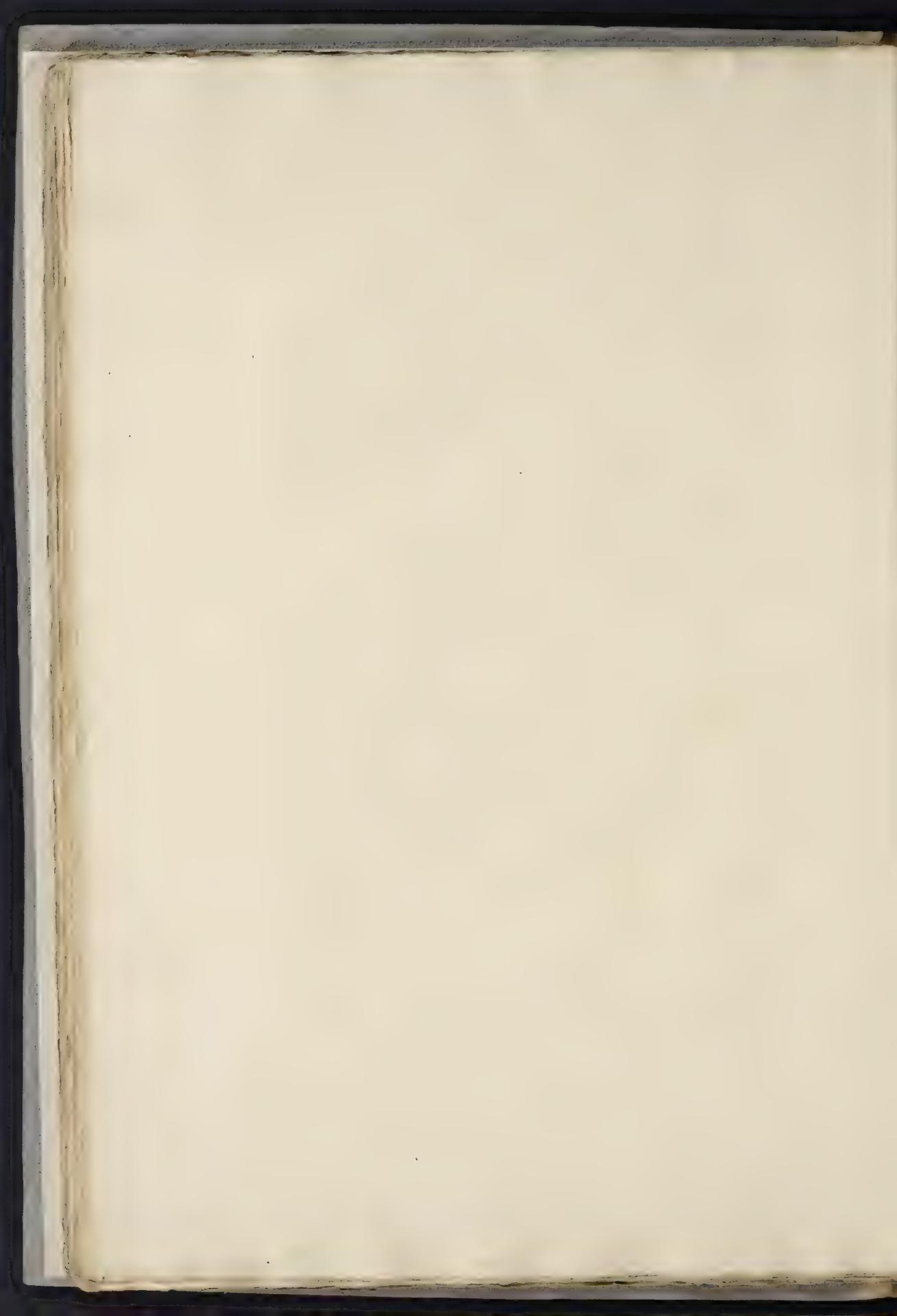


17

27

EXPLANATION OF TABLE XV.
Wherein are shewn the Muscles of the Arm and
the Hand both in a Fore and a Hind
SITUATION.

<p>FIGURE I.</p> <p>A The Musculus Deltoides.</p> <p>B Musculus Biceps so called as having a double Virgin. It serves to bend of Cubitus.</p> <p>C The Musculus Brachiaetus, serving also to bend of Cubitus.</p> <p>D The Musculus Pronator longus or Rotundus Radii, which serves to turn of Palm of the Hand inwardly & also in giving a Circular Motion to the Arm.</p> <p>E Musculus flexor extimus Carpi, so called to bend of Wrist.</p> <p>F Musculus flexor intimus Carpi, serving likewise to bend of Wrist.</p> <p>G Musculus Palmaris m^{sp}phatus: & contracts of Palm of the Hand.</p>	<p>H Musculus flexor secundi Interpolati Digitorum. Namus.</p> <p>I Musculus Primus Extensor Pollicis.</p> <p>FIGURE II.</p> <p>A Musculus Deltoides.</p> <p>B Musculus Primus Extensor Cubiti.</p> <p>C The Tibercle called Olecranon.</p> <p>D Musculus extensor Carpi extimus.</p> <p>E Musculus extensor Digitorum Primus.</p> <p>F Musculus extensor Digitorum Secundus.</p> <p>G Musculus flexor intimus Carpi Ligamentum Annulare extimum</p> <p>H Carpi, Under m^{sp}phatus & are constringed by Muscles of Cubitus in the Use of the Hand.</p>
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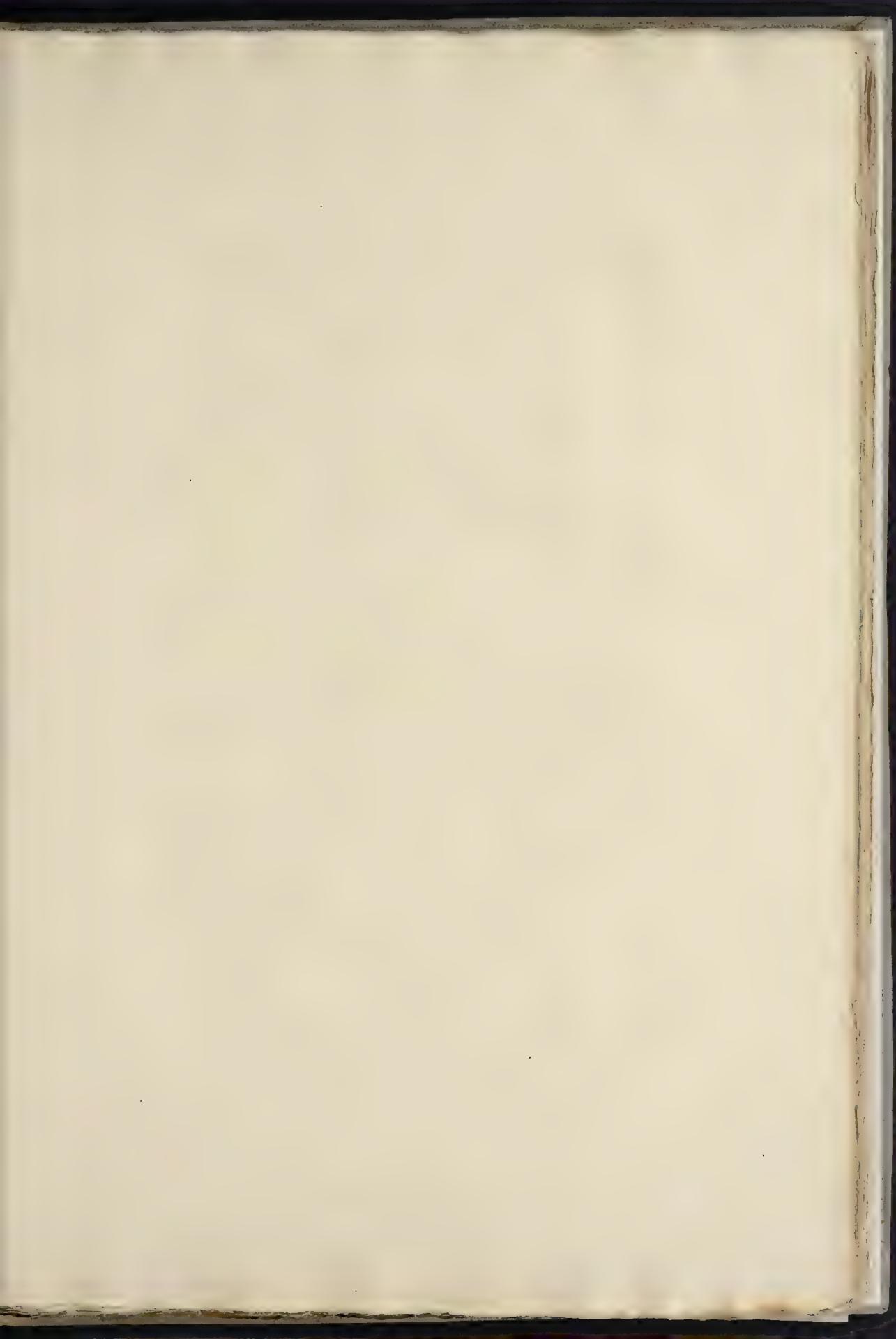
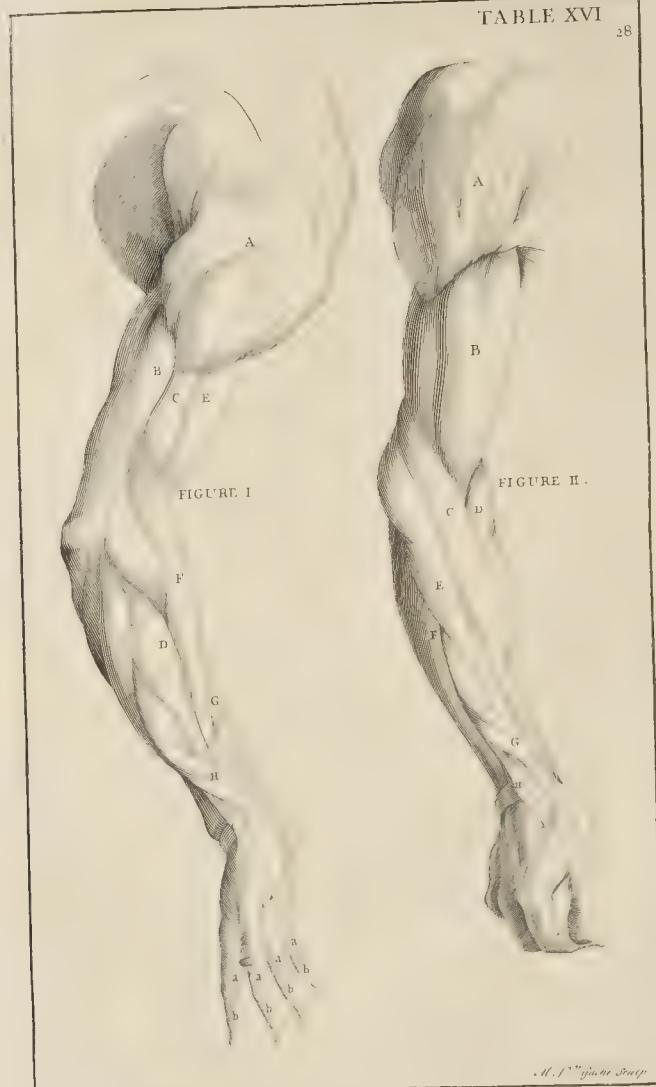


TABLE XVI
28



M. J. "giant sheep"

13. 2c. 4'

EXPLANATION OF TABLE XVI.

Wherin are shewn the Muscles of the Arm and Hand in Fore side Views; already mentioned in the former Table.

FIGURE I.

- A. *Musculus Deltoides.*
- B. *Musculus primus extensor Cubiti.*
- C. *Musculus Biceps.*
- D. *Musculus flexor Externus Carpi.*
- E. *Musculus Brachiaeus.*
- F. *Musculus Flexor 2^{di} Internodii Digitorum.*
- G. *Musculus Flexor Internus Carpi.*
- H. *Musculus secundus extensor Pollicis.*
- a. *Tendons of the Musculus Flexor 2^{di} Internodii Digitorum perforans.*
- b. *Tendons of the Musculus Flexor 2^{di} Internodii Digitorum perforans.*

FIGURE II.

- A. *Musculus Deltoides.*
- B. *Musculus Biceps.*
- C. *Musculus Extensor Carpi internus.*
- D. *Musculus Flexor Carpi externus.*
- E. *Musculus extensor Digitorum primus.*
- F. *Musculus extensor Digitorum secundus.*
- G. *Musculus extensor Pollicis secundus.*
- H. *Musculus extensor Pollicis primus.*

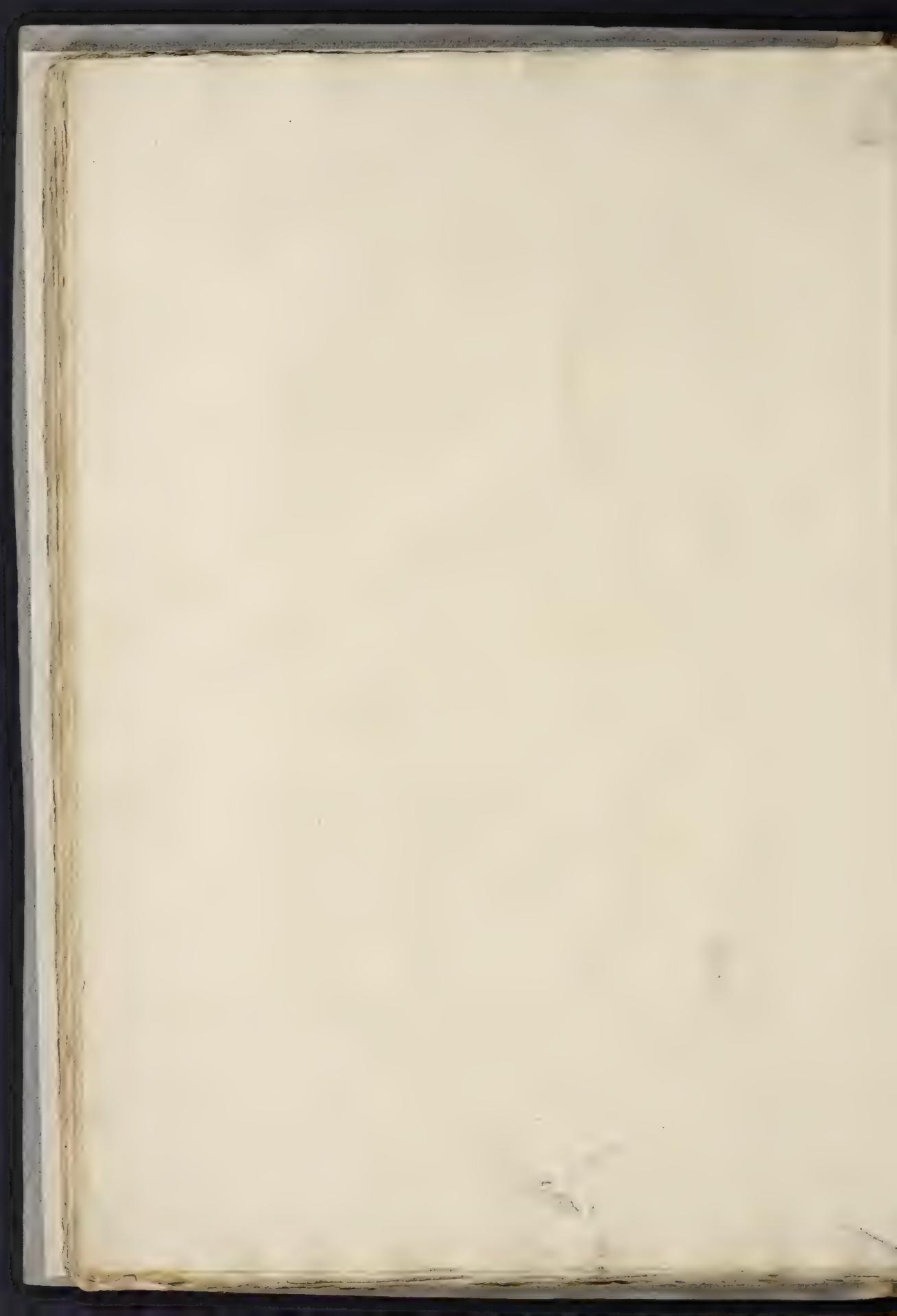


TABLE XVII.
Wherin are represented the Muscles of the Arm, and
Hand, in several Situations.

FIGURE I.



FIGURE I & II.

- A. The *Musculus Palmaris*.
- B. *Musculus flexor Internus Carpi*.
- C. *Musculus flexor Digitorum*.
- D. *Musculus flexor externus Carpi*.
- a. Tendons of the *Musculus Perforatus*.
- b. Tendons of the *Musculus Proprius*.

FIGURE III.



FIGURE II.



FIGURE III.

- A. *Musculus Deltoides*.
- B. *Musculus Primus extensor Cubiti*.
- C. *Musculus Biceps*.
- D. *Musculus Flexor externus Carpi*.
- E. *Musculus Primus Extensor Digitorum*.
- F. *Musculus Secundus Extensor Digitorum*.
- G. *Musculus extensor Primi Inter meti Pollicis*.
- H. *Ligamentum Annulare of the Corpus*.
- I. *Musculus extensor internus Carpi*.
- a. Tendons of the *Musculi extensores Digitorum*.



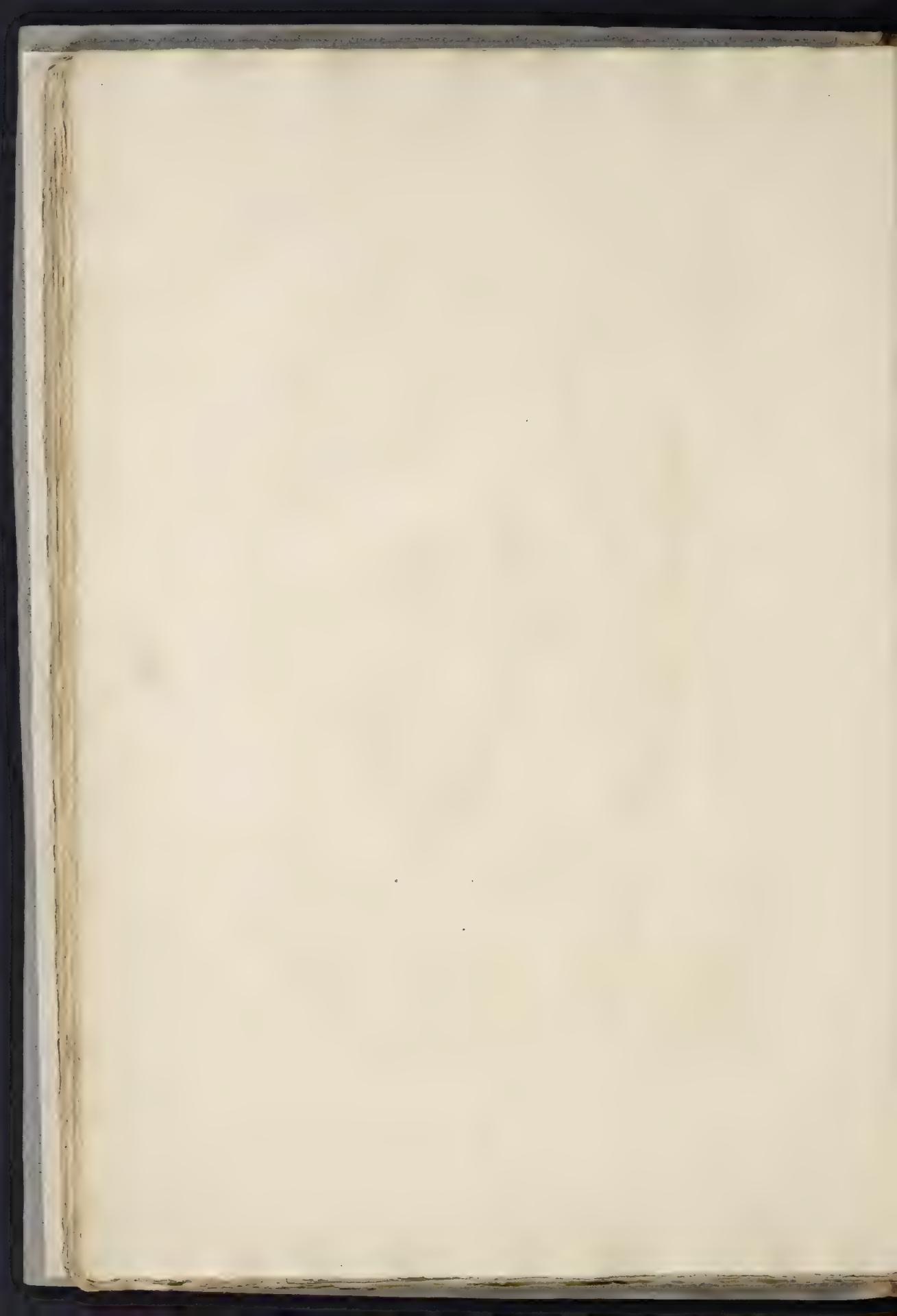


TABLE XVIII.

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*Wherein the Muscles of the Arm and Hand are
shewn in different Situation.*

FIGURE I.

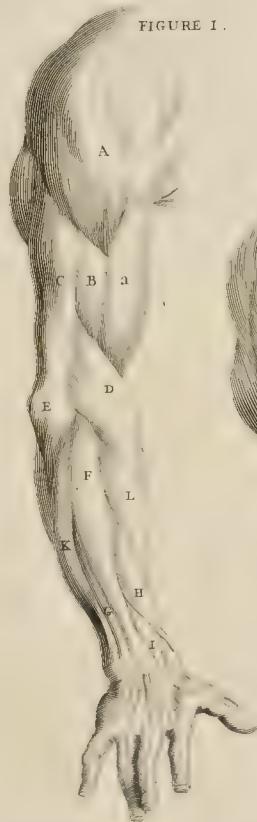
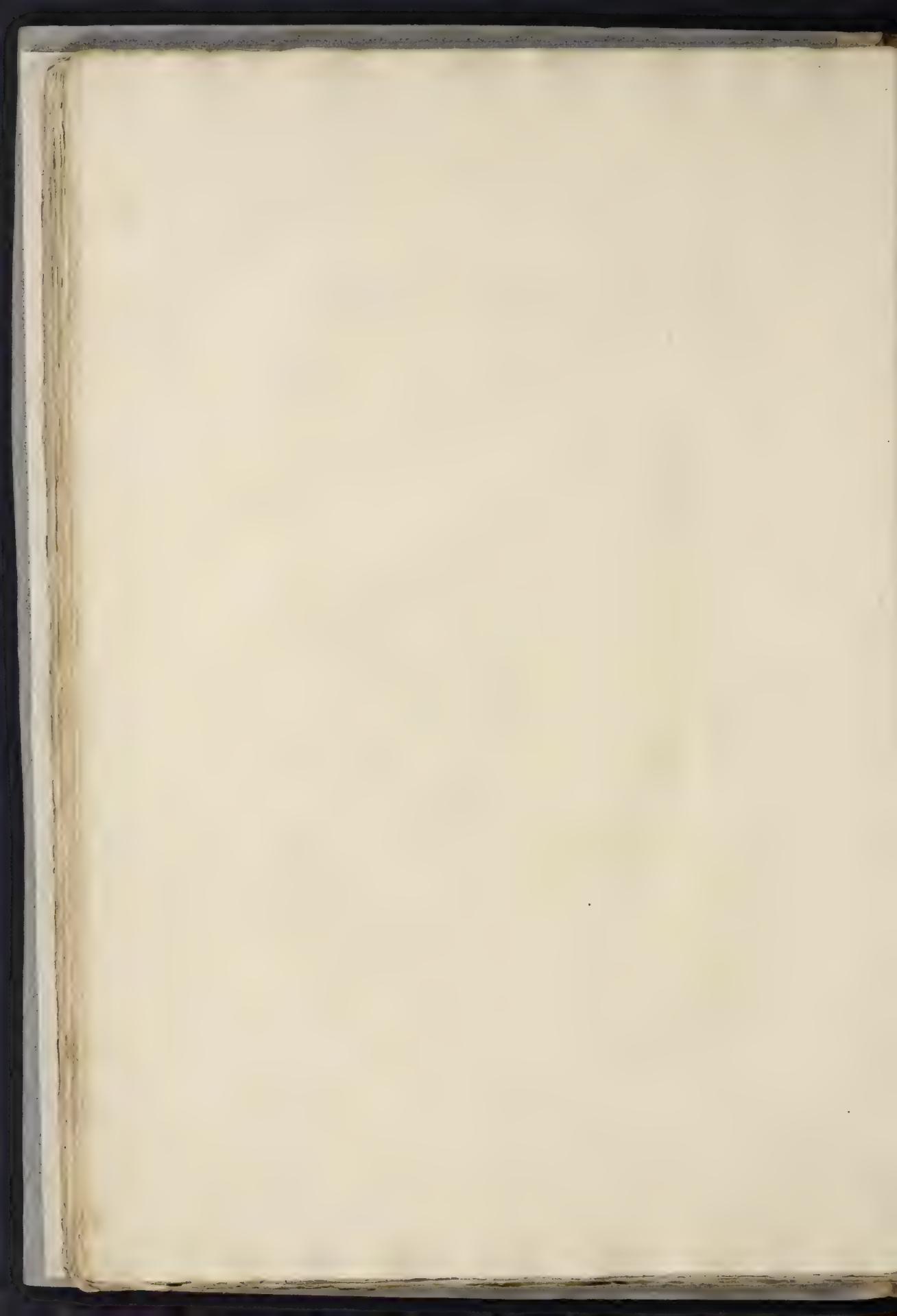


FIGURE II.



- A. *The Hunculus Deltoides.*
- a. *Musculus Brachiorum.*
- B. *Musculus Biceps.*
- C. *Musculus extensor Cubiti.*
- D. *Musculus flexor externus Carpi.*
- E. *The Olecranon.*

- F. *Musculus extensor Digitorum Primus.*
- G. *Musculus extensor Digitorum Secundus.*
- H. *Musculus extensor 2^d Internodij Pollicis.*
- I. *Musculus extensor 3^d Internodij Pollicis.*
- K. *Musculus extensor internus Carpi.*
- L. *Musculus extensor carpi externus.*



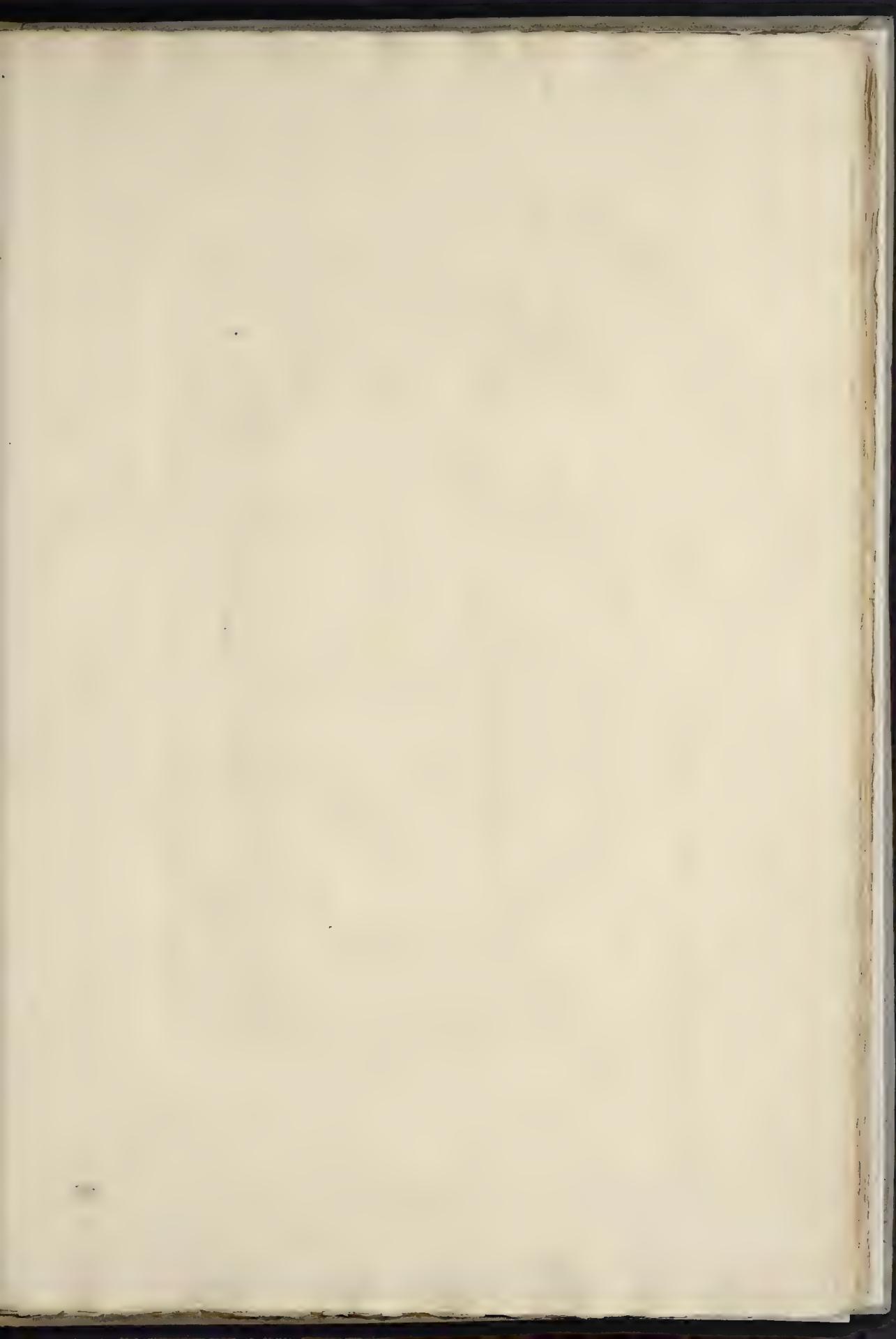


TABLE XIX

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FIGURE I



FIGURE II



EXPLANATION OF TABLE XIX.

Wherein are shewn the MUSCLES of THIGH, LEG
and FOOT, in FRONT, and in OUT SIDE Views.

FIG. I.	
A. Musculi Glutae, drawing up the thigh.	N. Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Pollicis.
B. A Muscle call'd Facialis, from its running a thwart of thigh like a birth-Savitorius from the Hip; Læviores make of it in lifting one leg over the other.	O. Ligamentum Annulare of Foot, which binds in Tendons of the Muscles underneath it.
C. Musculus Rectus.	a. Tendon of the Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Digitorum.
D. Musculus vastus internum.	b. Tendon of the Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Pollicis.
E. Musculus vastus externus, all three appointed to extend the Leg.	
F. Os Tibiae.	
G. Musculus Tibialis anticus, serving to raise or bend the Foot.	FIG. II.
H. Musculus Peronæus pollicis serving to draw or raise up, immovably.	A. Musculi Glutæi.
LK. Musculus Gemellus, call'd also Gastrocnemius & Soleus, which appearing united form of Calf of the Leg, will be shewn more distinctly in following Table.	B. Musculus Vastus externus
M. Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Digitorum.	C. Musculus Rectus
	D. Musculus Biceps with some other fibres bent the Knee.
	E. Musculus Semimembranosus, serving also to bend the Knee.
	F. Rotula or Patella of the Knee.
	G. Musculus Tibialis anticus
	H. Musculus Peronæus Posticus.
	IK. Musculus Gastrocnemius & Soleus, united.—L. Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Digitorum.
	a. Tendon of the Musculus extensor tertii Internodij Pollicis.



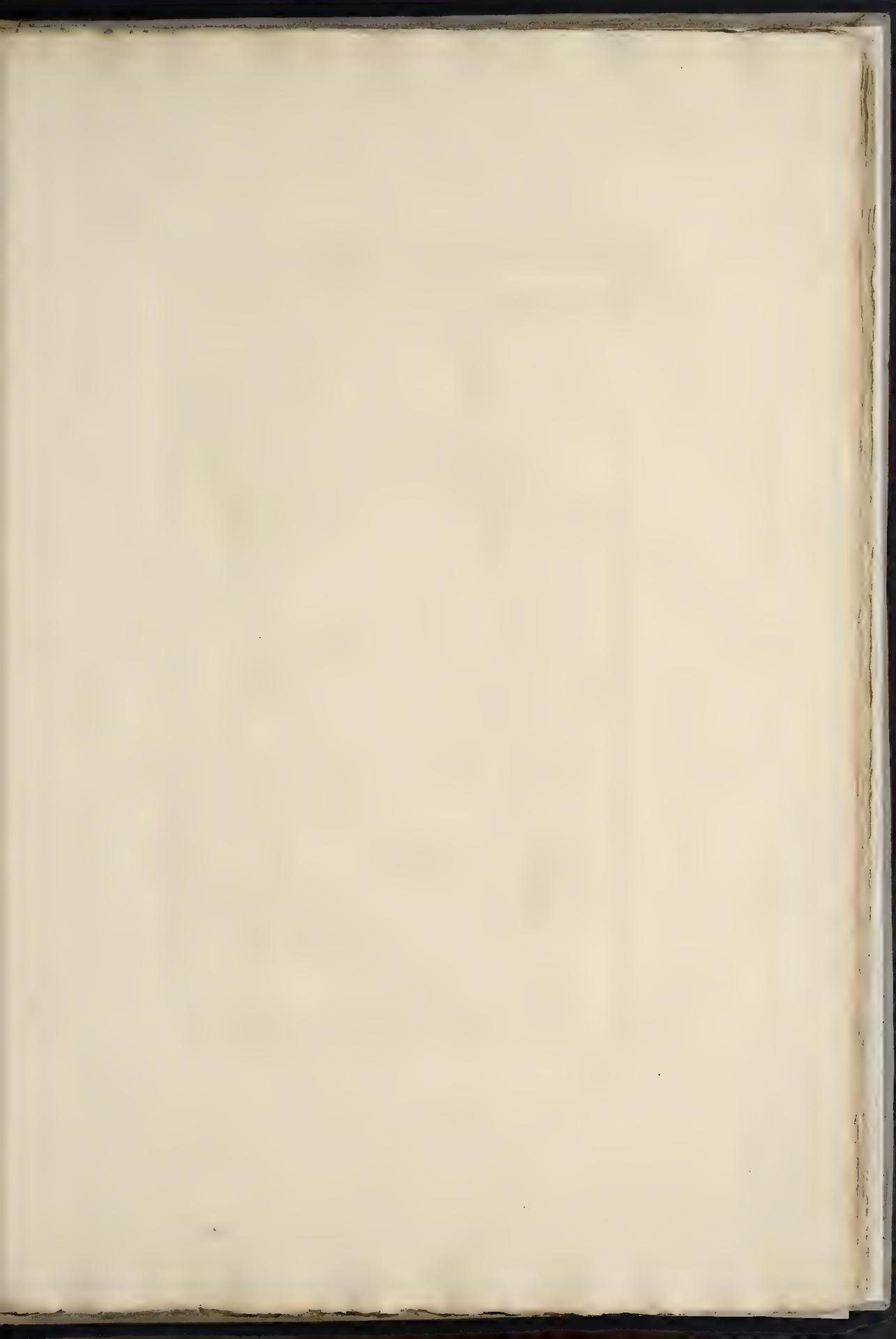


TABLE XX

34

FIGURE II.

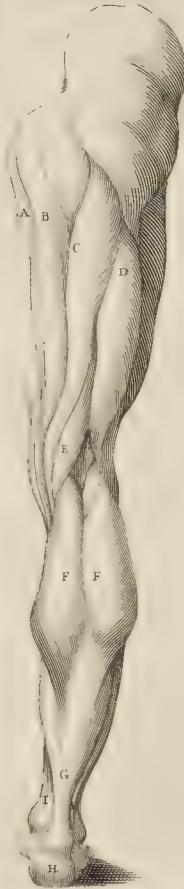


FIGURE I



H. C. J. Smith Sculp

EXPLANATION OF TABLE XX.

Wherein the MUSCLES of the same parts are shewn in two different Views.

FIG. I.	FIG. II.
A. <i>Musculus Fascialis.</i>	A. <i>Musculus Gracilis.</i>
B. <i>Musculus Triceps, serving to draw one Thigh towards the other.</i>	B. <i>Musculus Seminervosus.</i>
C. <i>Musculus Gracilis, one of them serving to bend the Knee.</i>	C. <i>Musculus Semimembranosus.</i>
D. <i>Musculus Seminervosus, serving for the same purpose.</i>	D. <i>Musculus Biceps.</i>
E. <i>Musculus Rectus.</i>	E. <i>Musculus Supopliteus; all which five Muscles serve to bend the Leg.</i>
F. <i>Musculus vastus internus.</i>	F. <i>Musculus Gastrocnemius, or Gemellus, which forms the outer part of the Sura, or Calf of the Leg, below which it contracts itself into a large Tendon and forms the Chorda Magna in G.</i>
G. <i>Musculus Gastrocnemius.</i>	H. <i>The Heel.</i>
H. <i>Musculus Soleus, uniting with the last mentioned, forms a strong Tendon called Chorda magna in I.</i>	I. <i>Musculus Tibiaetus Posticus.</i>
K. <i>Musculus Tibiaetus Posticus, serving to draw one foot towards the other.</i>	K. <i>Musculus Peroneus Posticus.</i>





TABLE XXI



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EXPLANATION OF TABLE XXI.
*The Front View of an Anatomical Model, re-
 presenting the Surface of the Body;
 as taken from a Carcase.*

A. <i>The Musculus Palmaris.</i>	a Olecranum.
B. <i>The Oss Jugale.</i>	b <i>Musculus Palmaris.</i>
C. <i>Musculus Attollens Labij Superioris.</i>	c <i>Musculi Serrati Antici Ma- jores.</i>
D. <i>Musculus Malleter.</i>	d <i>Musculus latissimus Dorfi.</i>
E. <i>Musculus Matioideus.</i>	e <i>Musculi Obliqui Descendentes.</i>
F. <i>Musculus Sternothyroideus.</i>	f <i>Musculi Recti Abdominis.</i>
G. <i>Musculus Coracohyoideus.</i>	g <i>Parts of the Musculi Glutæi.</i>
H. <i>Musculus Deltoides.</i>	h <i>Musculus Fascialis.</i>
I. <i>Musculus Pectoralis.</i>	i <i>Musculus Rectus.</i>
J. <i>Musculus extensor II Iumeri.</i>	k <i>One of the Musculi Fleare.</i>
M. <i>Musculus Biceps.</i>	Femuris.
N. <i>Musculus Brachiaurus.</i>	l <i>Musculus Vastus Externus.</i>
O. <i>Musculus Flexor externus Carpi.</i>	m <i>Musculus Vastus Internus.</i>
P. <i>Musculus Flexor internus Carpi.</i>	n <i>Musculus Triceps.</i>
Q. <i>Musculus Flexor Digitorum.</i>	r <i>Patella of the Knee.</i>
R. <i>Musculus Flexor Pollicis.</i>	s <i>Musculus Tibialis Anticus.</i>
S. <i>Musculus extensor Carpi externus.</i>	t <i>Musculus extensor Digitorum.</i>
T. <i>Uter. Musculus Flexor Di- gitorum.</i>	u <i>Musculus Peronaeus Posticus.</i>
	xz <i>Musculi Gastrocnemius and Soleus.</i>
	y <i>Musculus extensor tertij Interno dij Pollicis.</i>

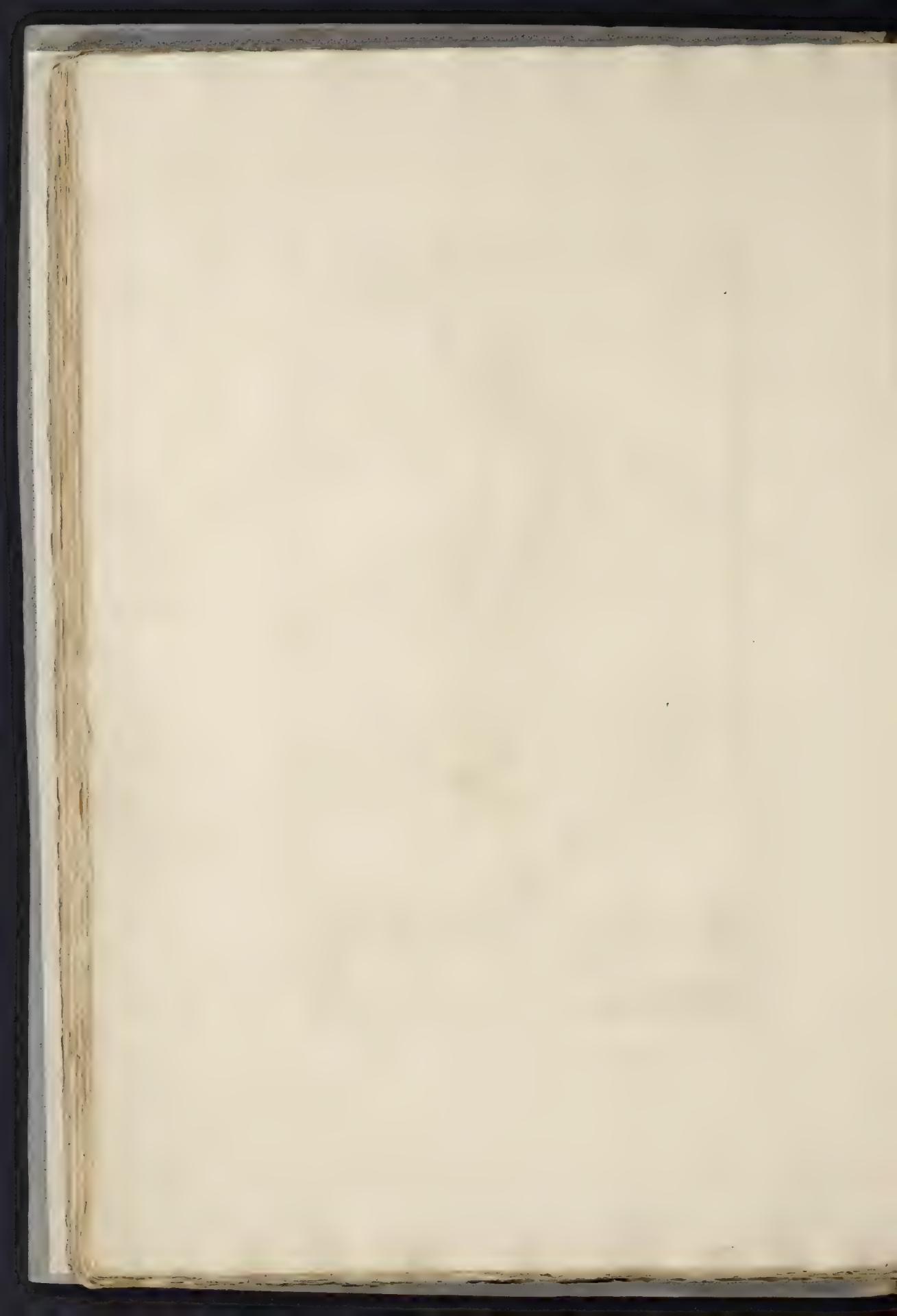
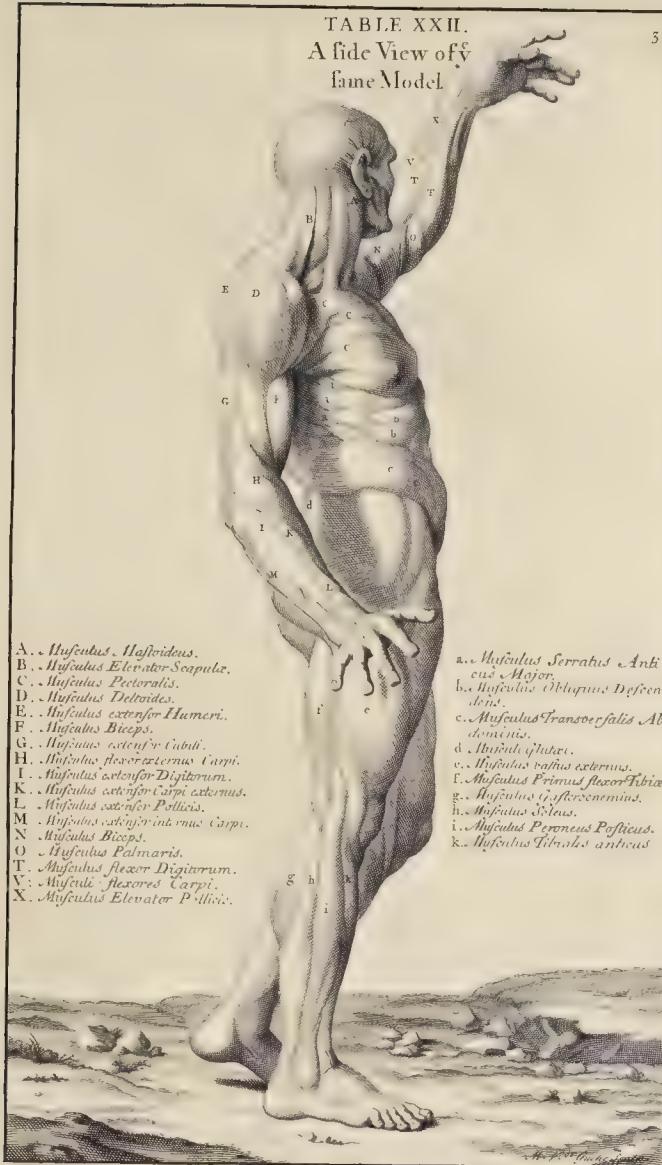


TABLE XXII.
A side View of
same Model.

58



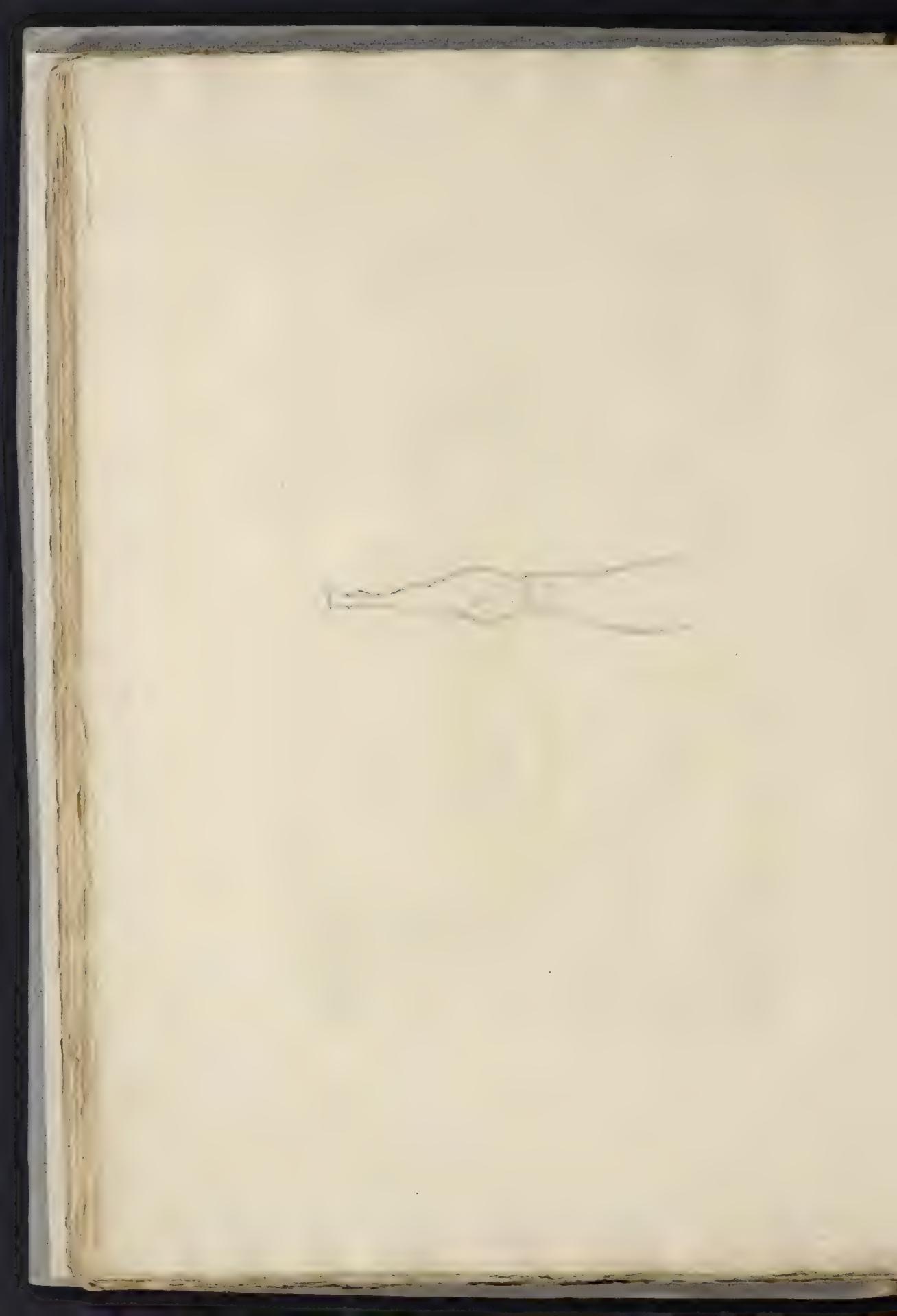
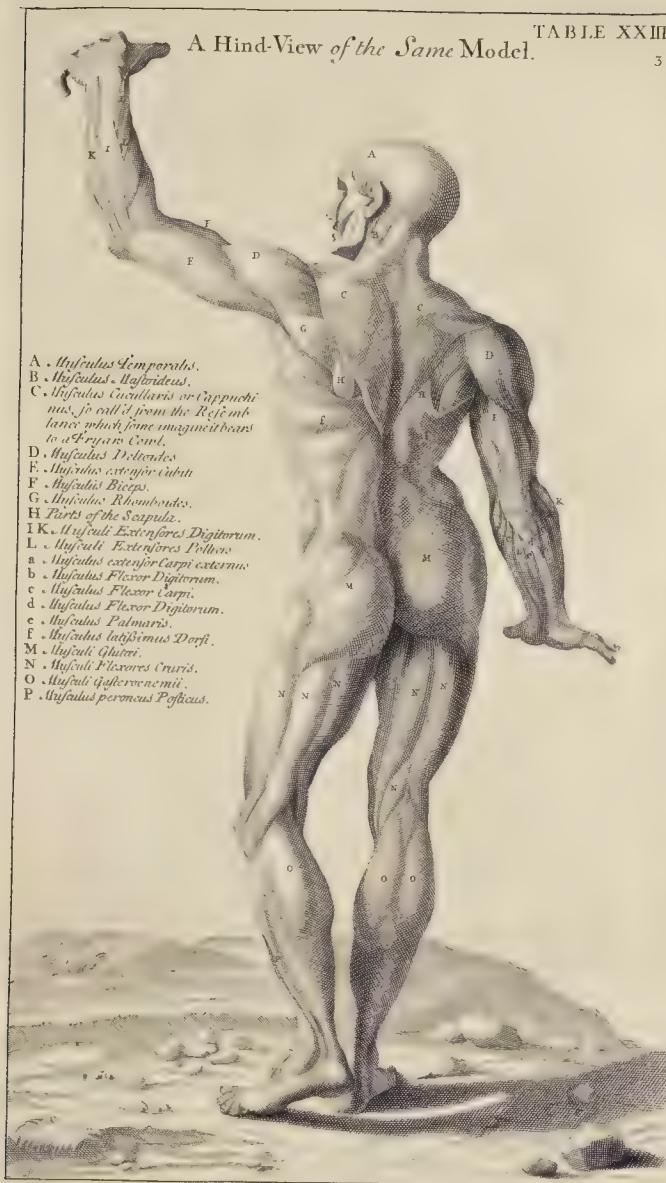


TABLE XXIII
A Hind-View of the Same Model.

39



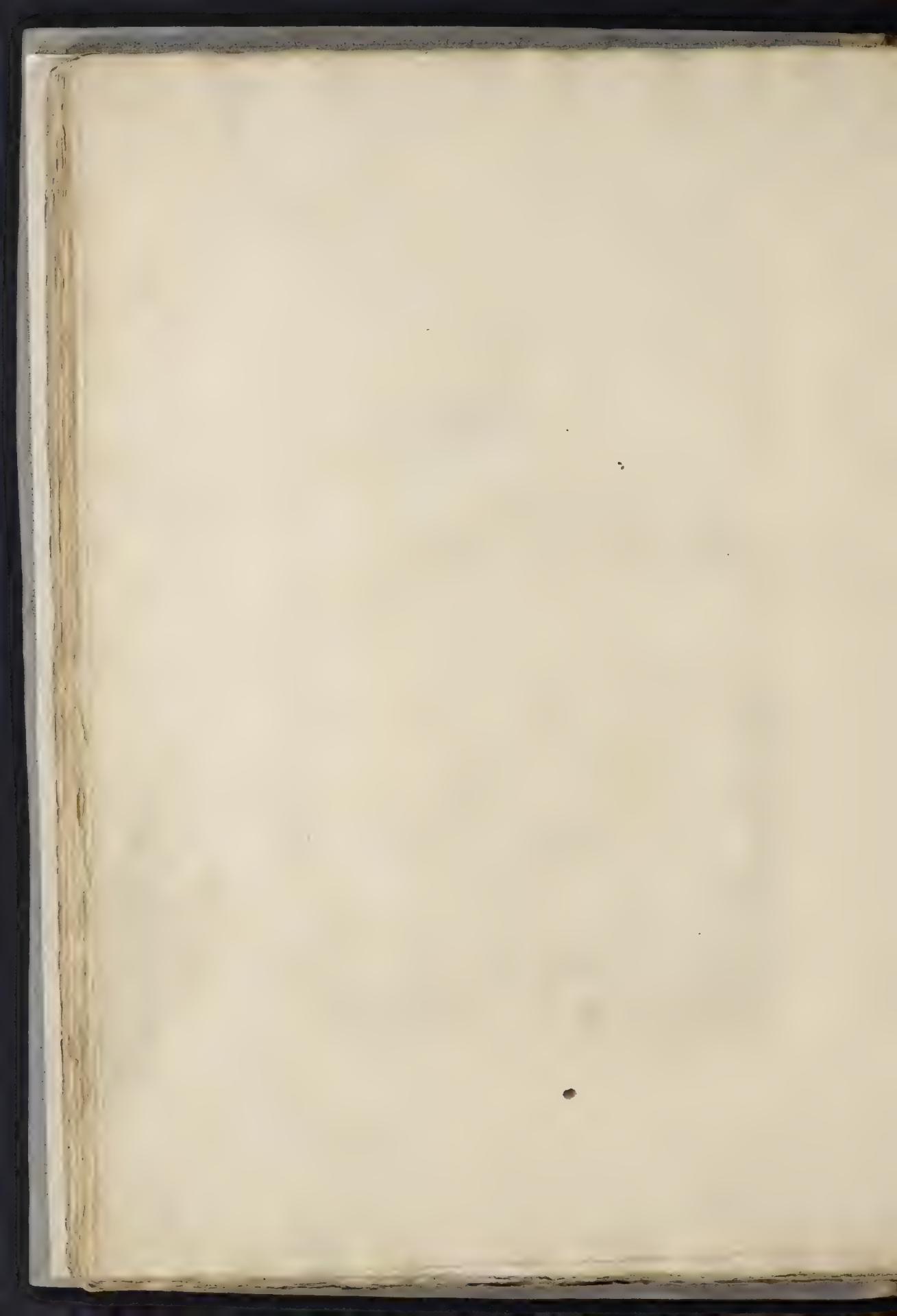
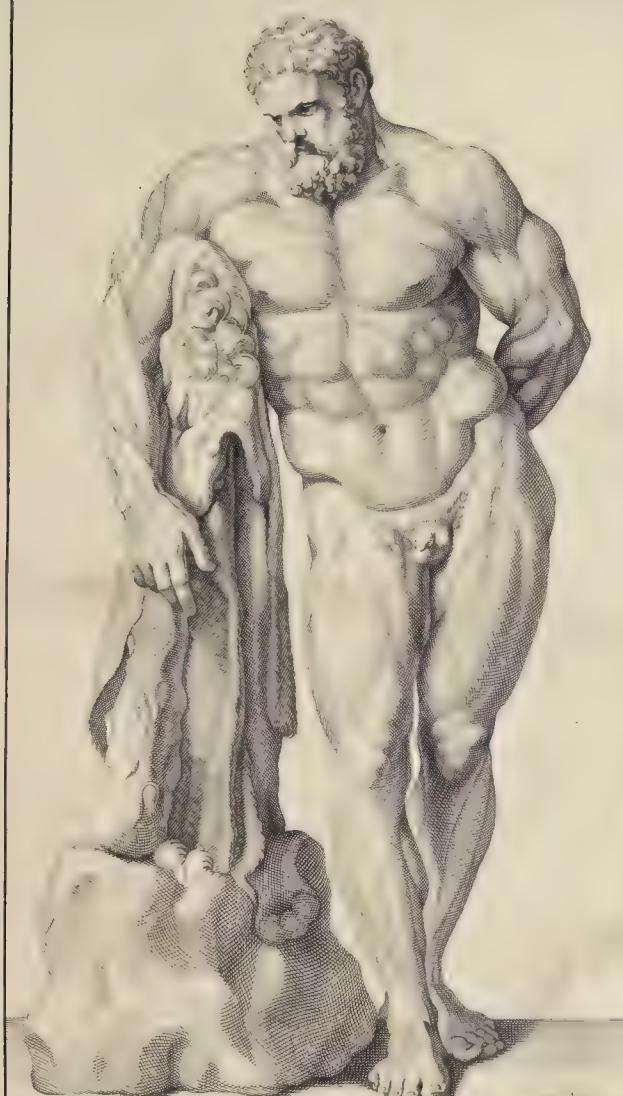


TABLE XXIV

40



A FRONT VIEW OF THE STATUE OF HERCULES IN THE FARNESIAN PALACE, CONSIDERED ANATOMI-

CALIS.

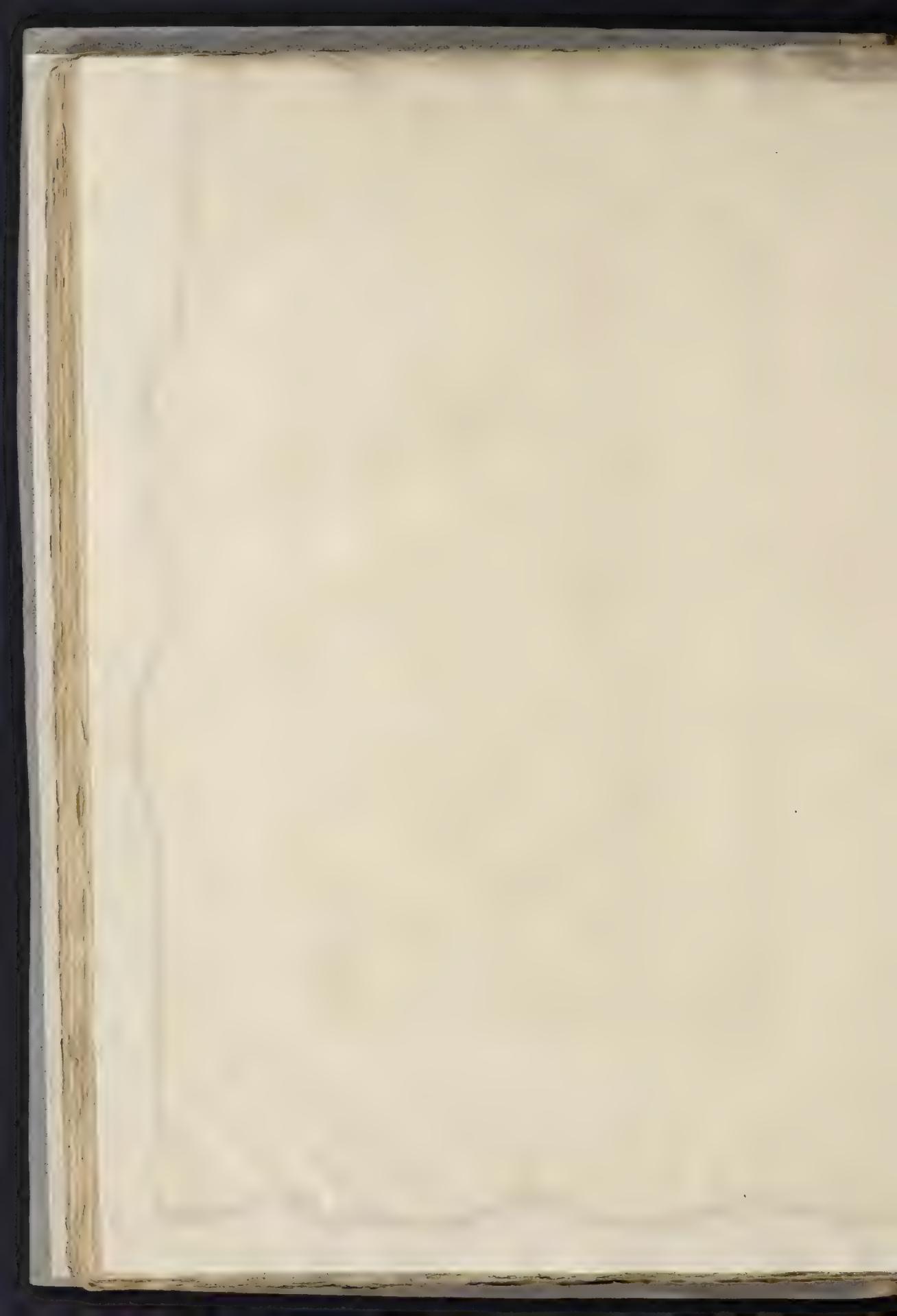


TABLE XXV

41



THE SAME HERCULES IN A SIDE VIEW.

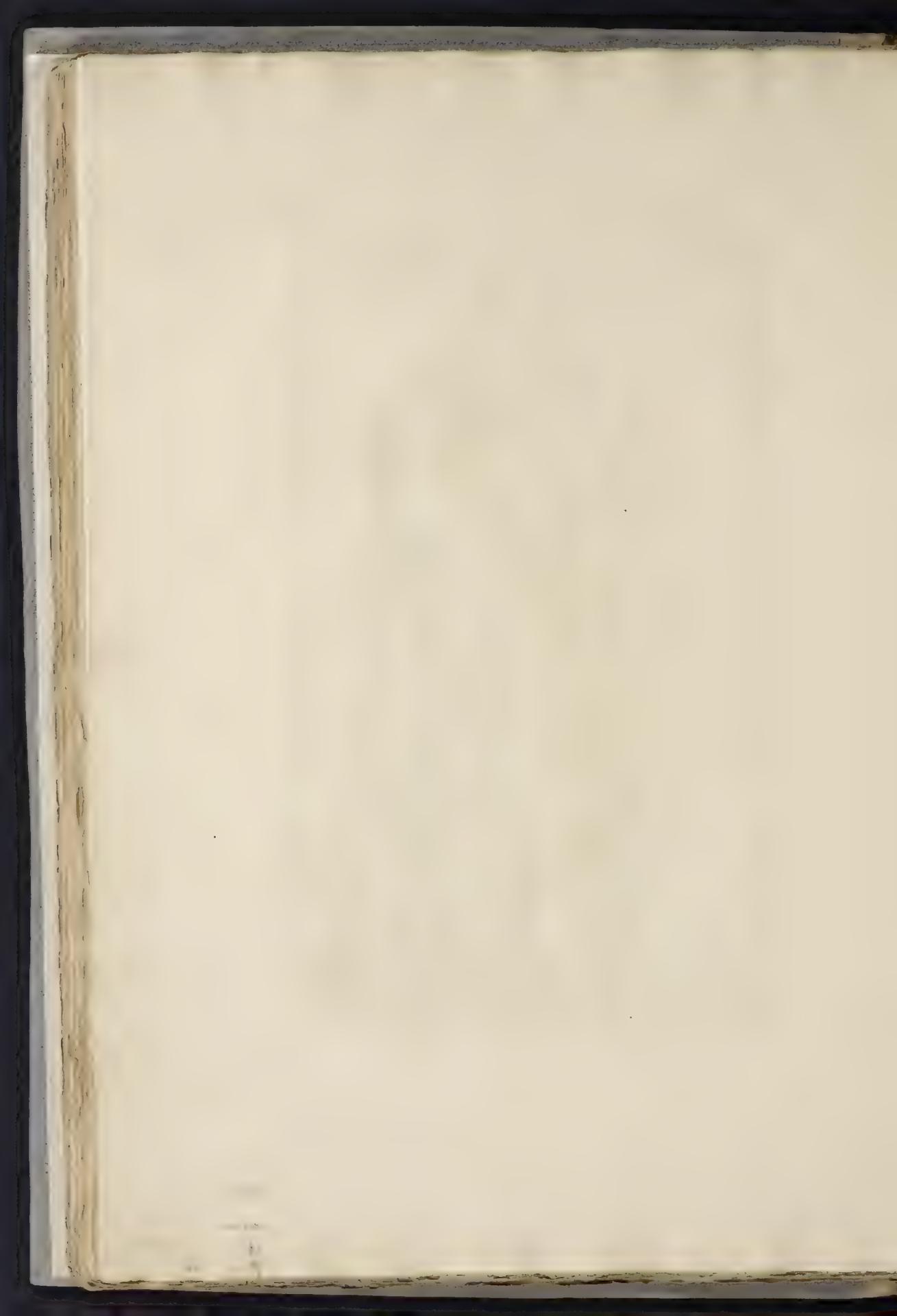
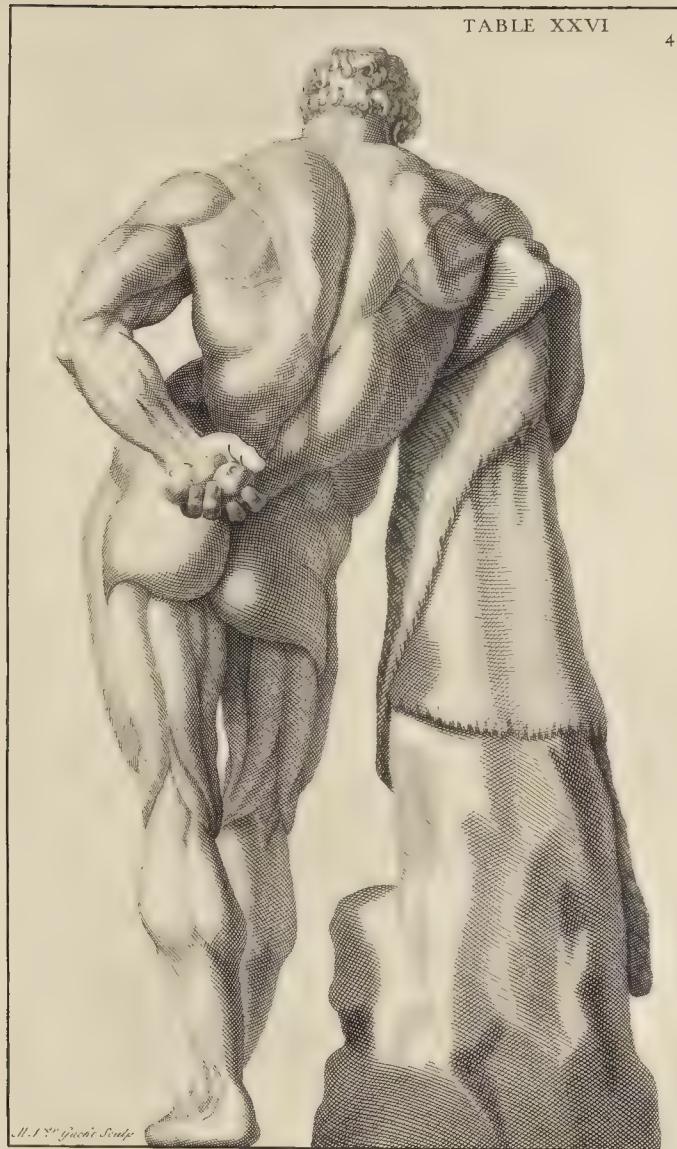


TABLE XXVI

42



M. 18^o Guccio's Sculpt.

THE SAME FARNESE HERCULES VIEW'D FROM BEHIND.



TABLE XXXVII

43



A FRONT VIEW OF THE STATUE OF LAOCOON IN THE VATICAN CONSIDERED IN ANATOMICAL POINTS.

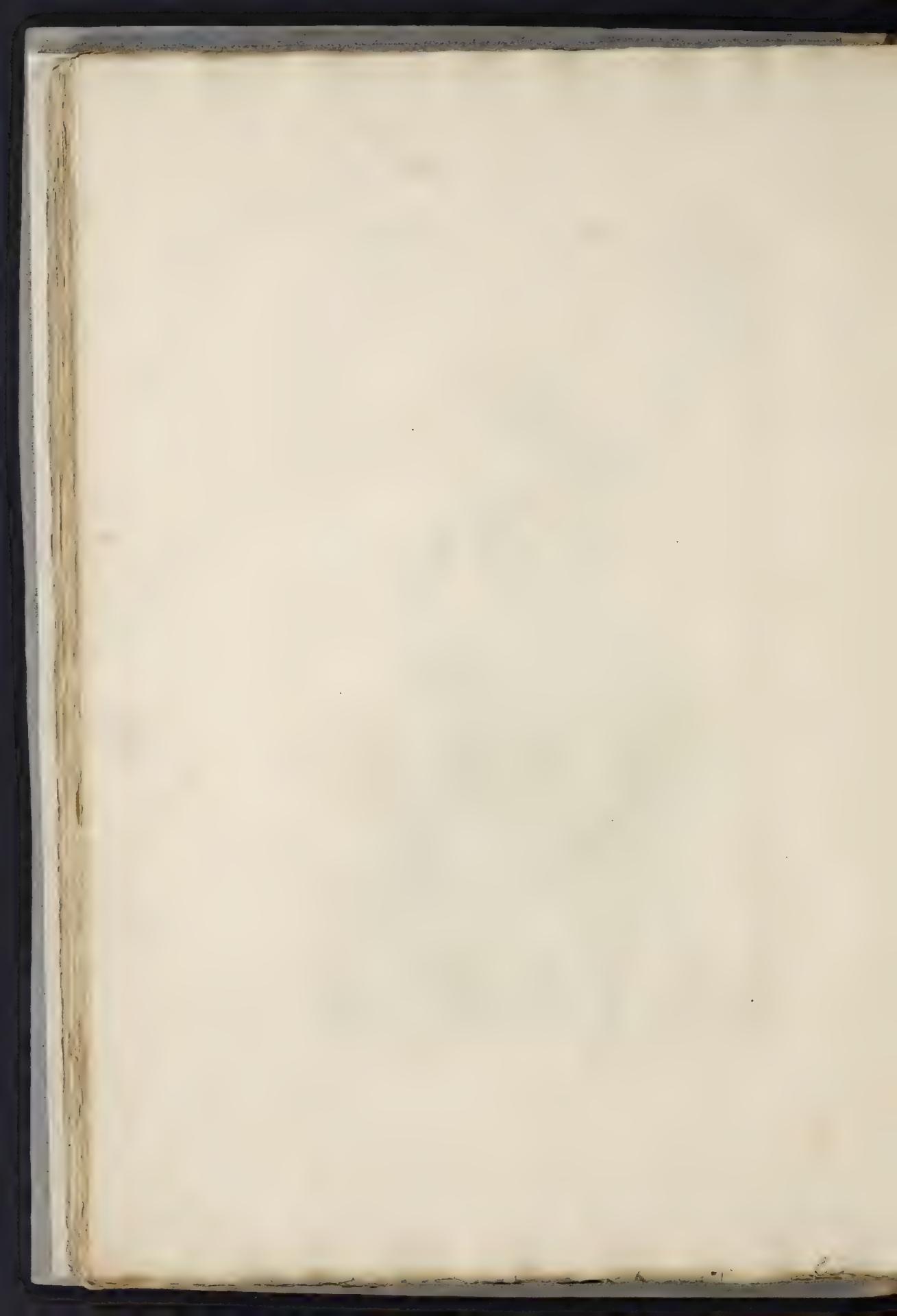
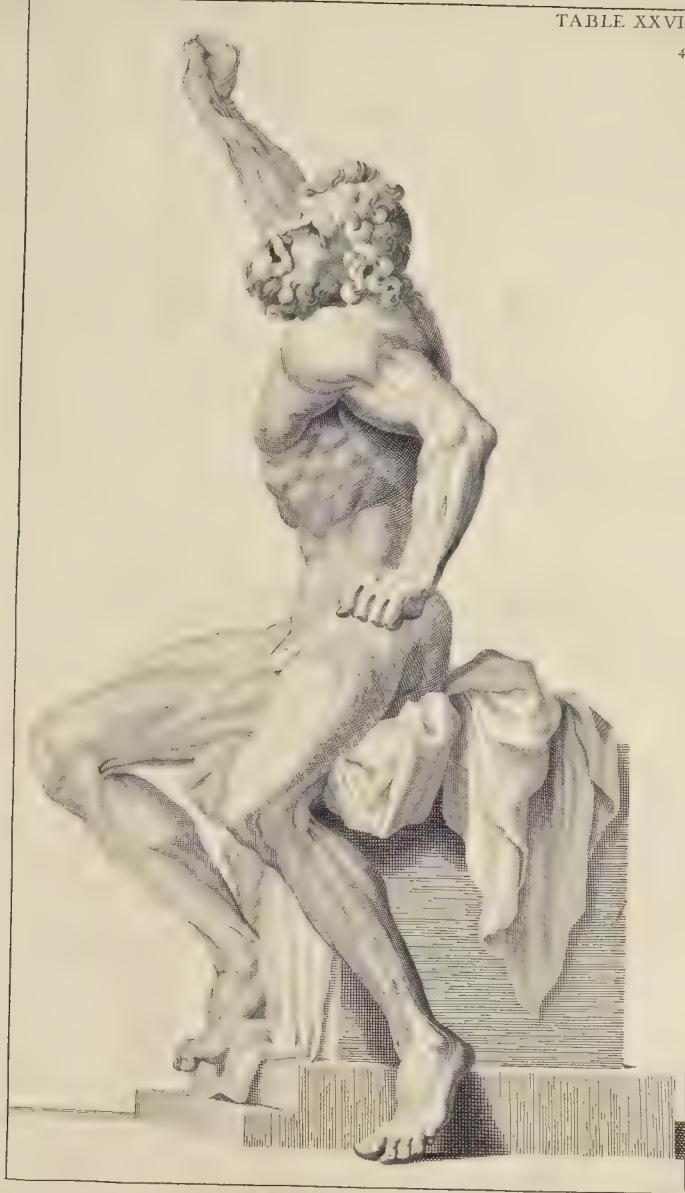
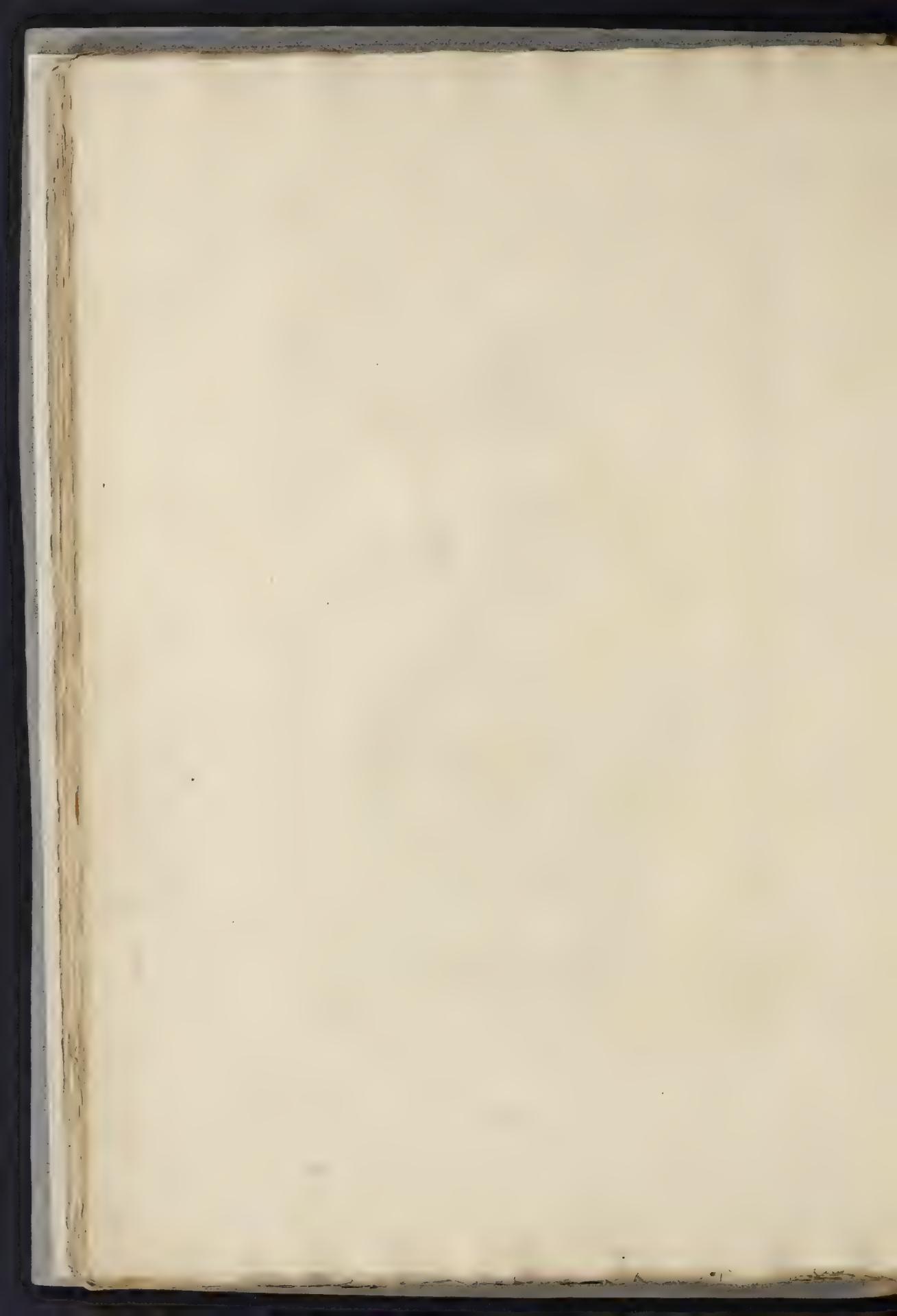


TABLE XXVIII

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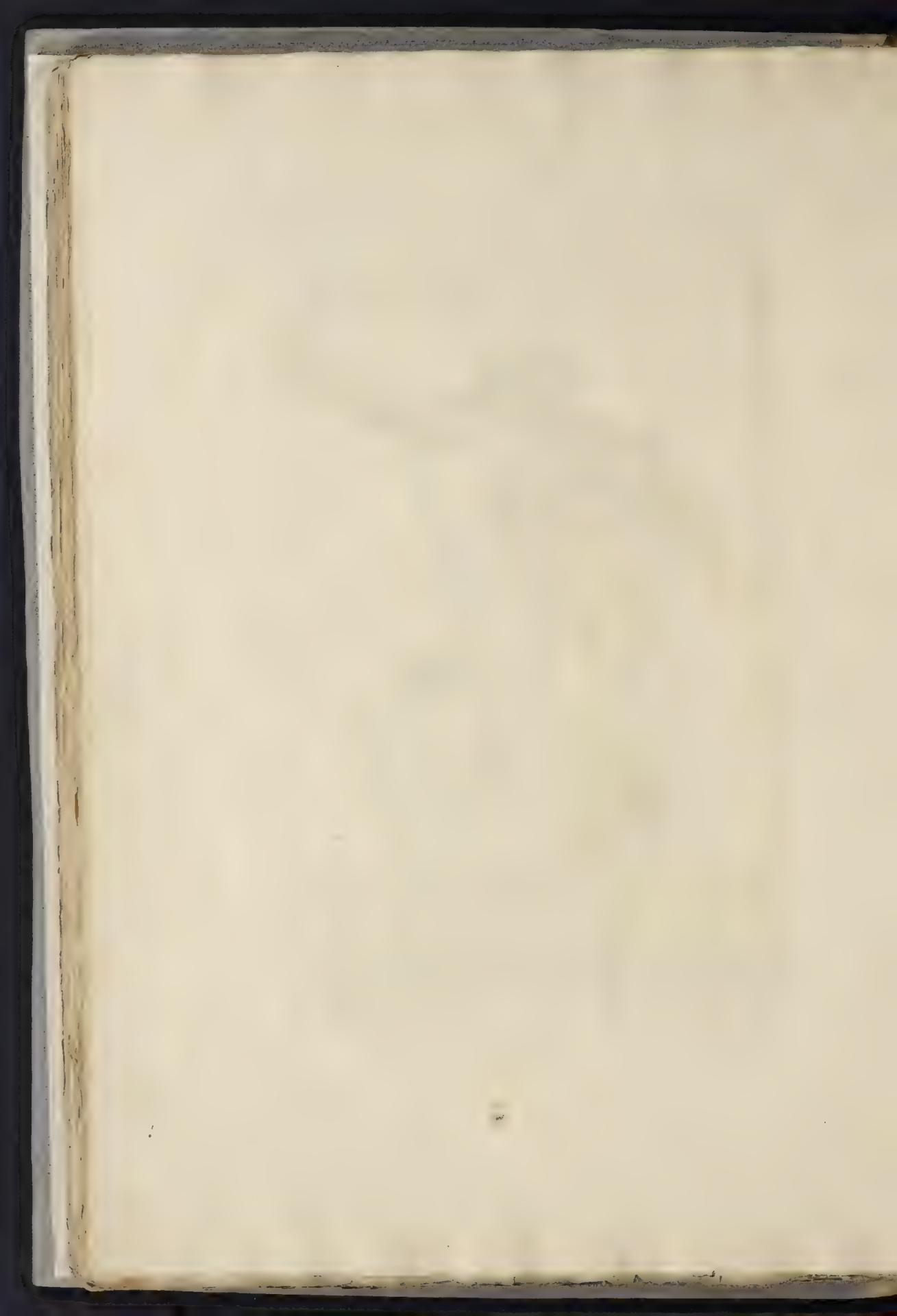


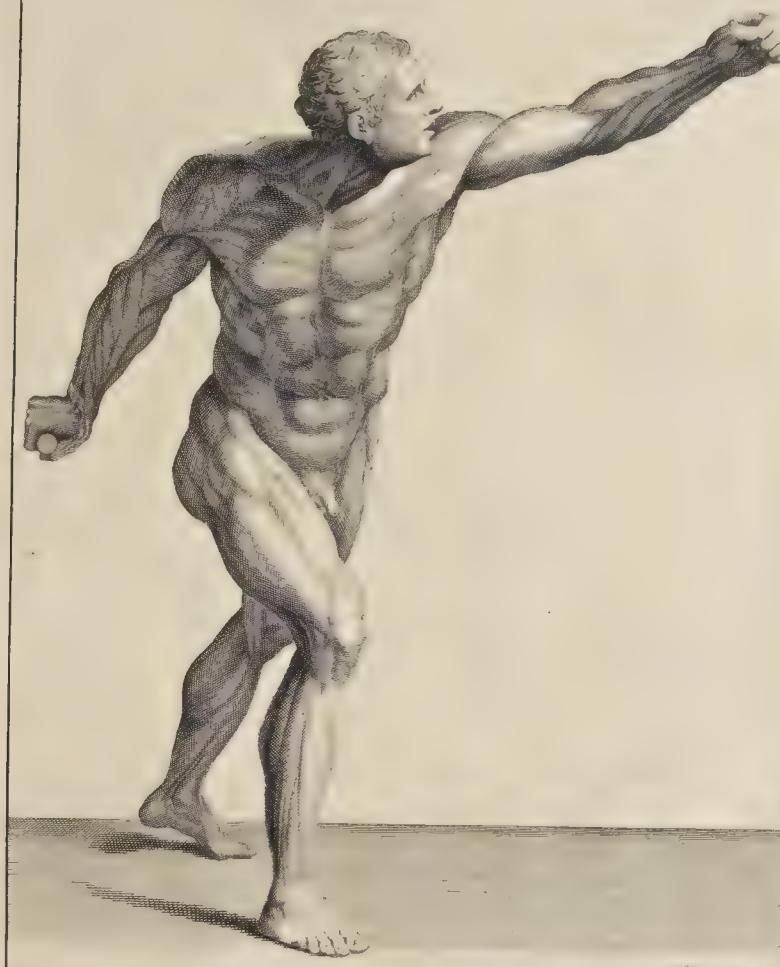
THE SAME LAOCOON IN A SIDE VIEW





A THIRD VIEW OF THE LAOCOON SEEN FROM BEHIND



*G. J. & G. Guichard, Ldps.*

A FRONT VIEW OF THE GLADIATOR IN THE VILLA BORGHESE . CONSIDERED ANATOMICALLY.

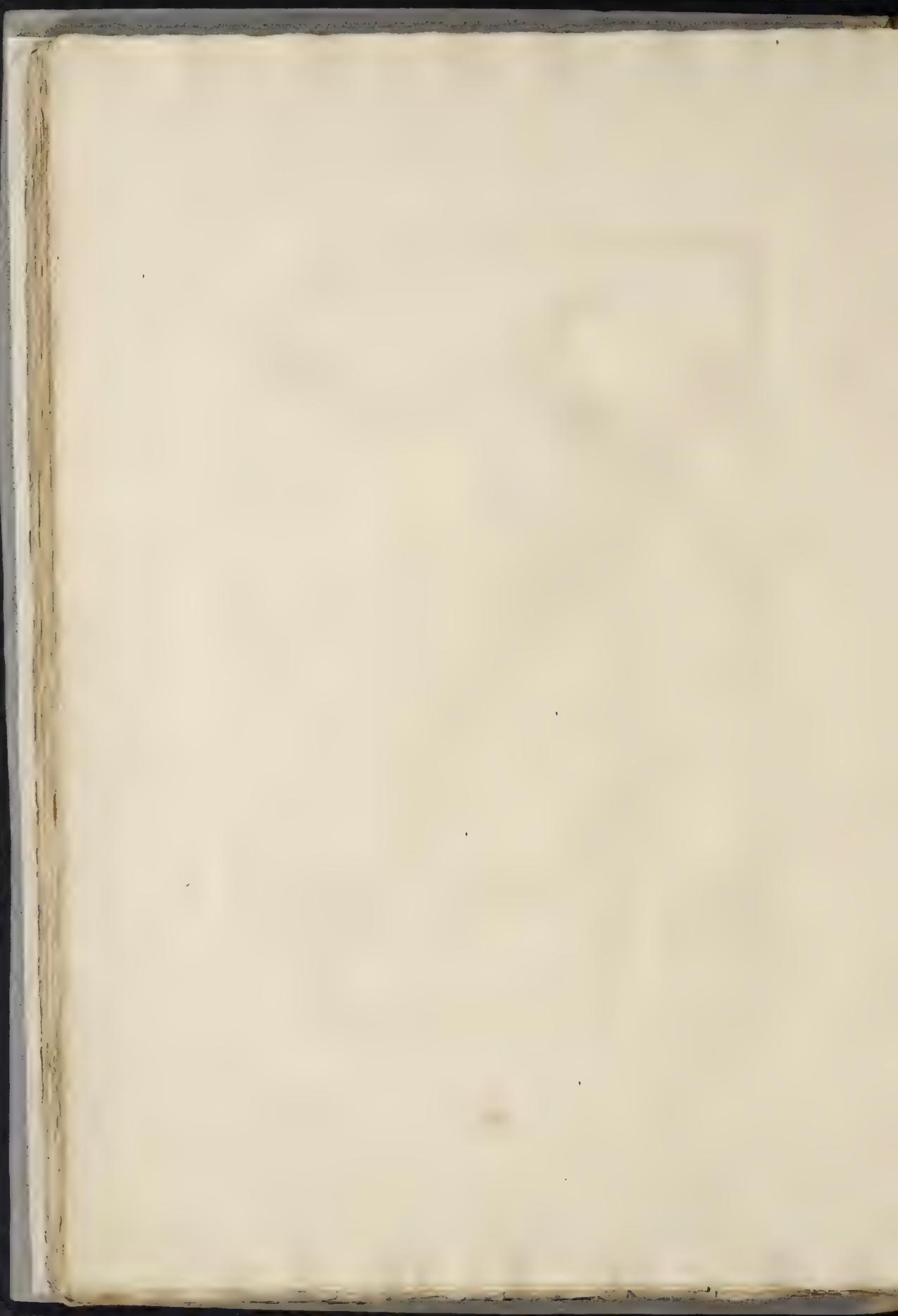
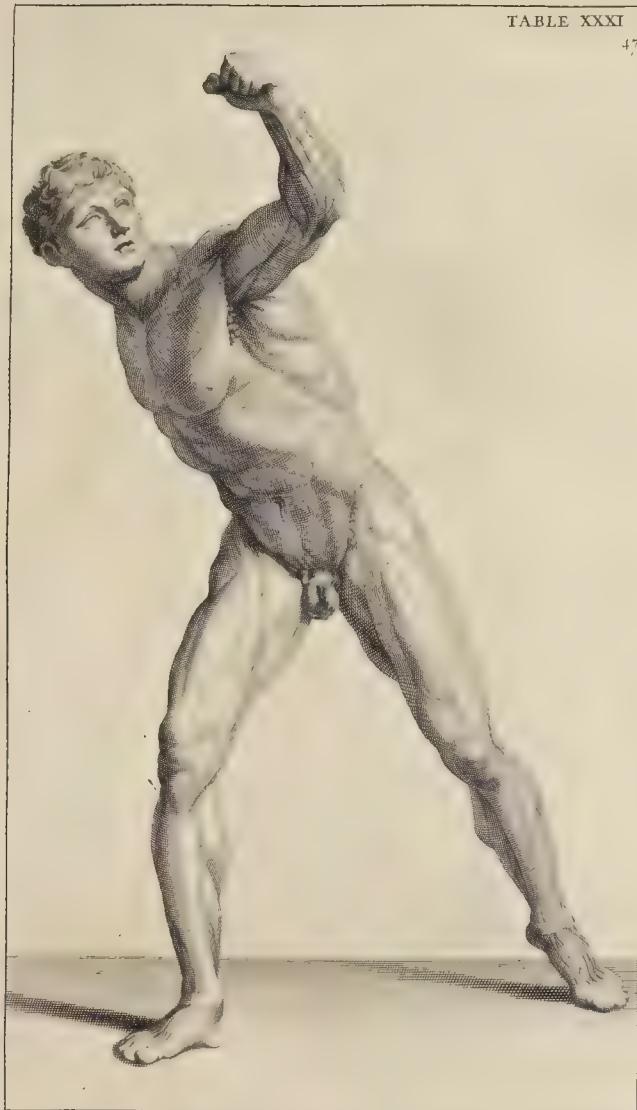


TABLE XXXI

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A SECOND FIGURE OF THE SAME GLADIATOR REPRESENTED IN A FRONT VIEW

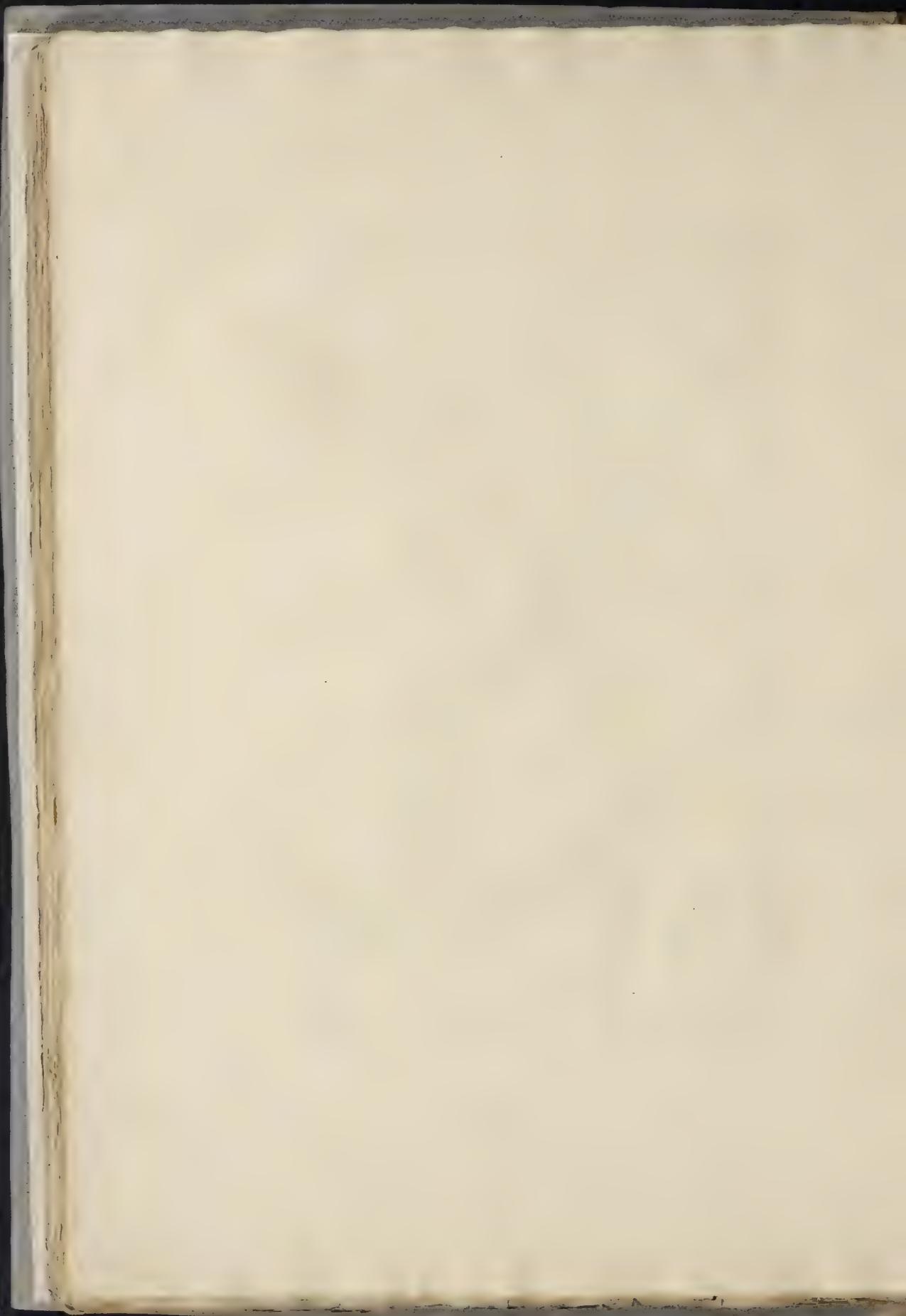


TABLE XXXII

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THE SAME GLADIATOR IN A SIDE VIEW

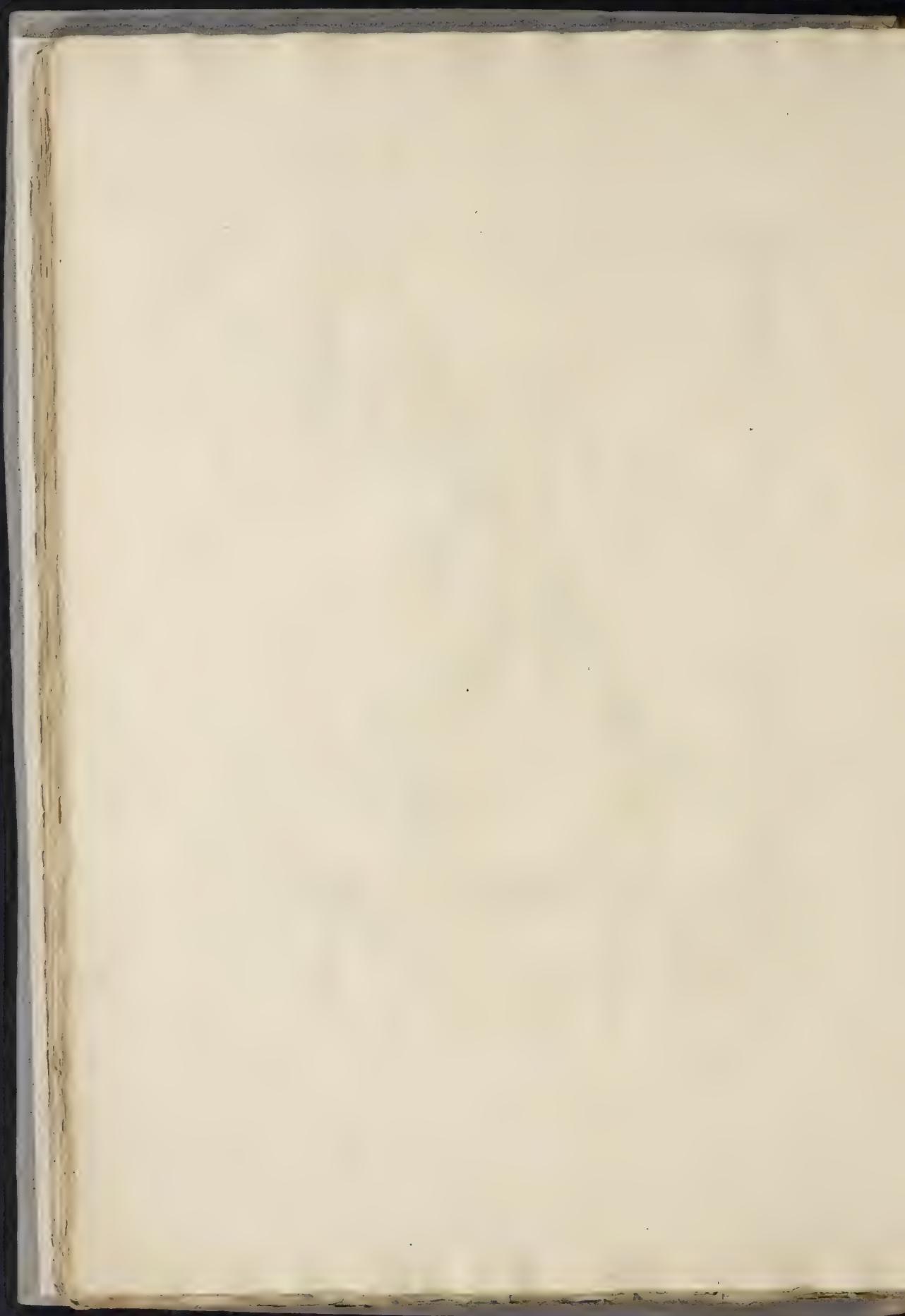
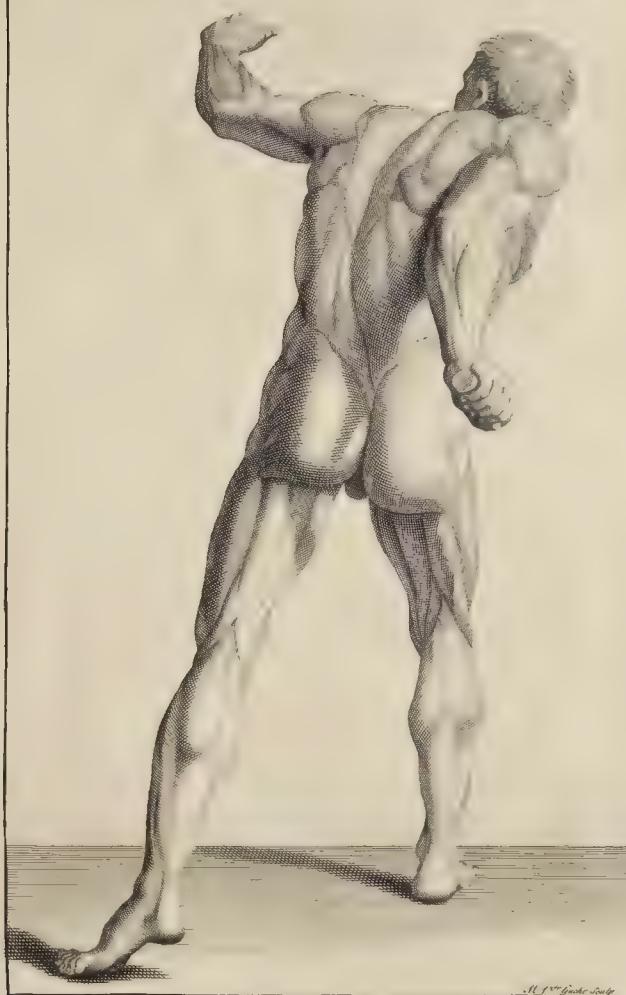


TABLE XXXIII

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A FULL HIND VIEW OF THE SAME GLADIATOR.

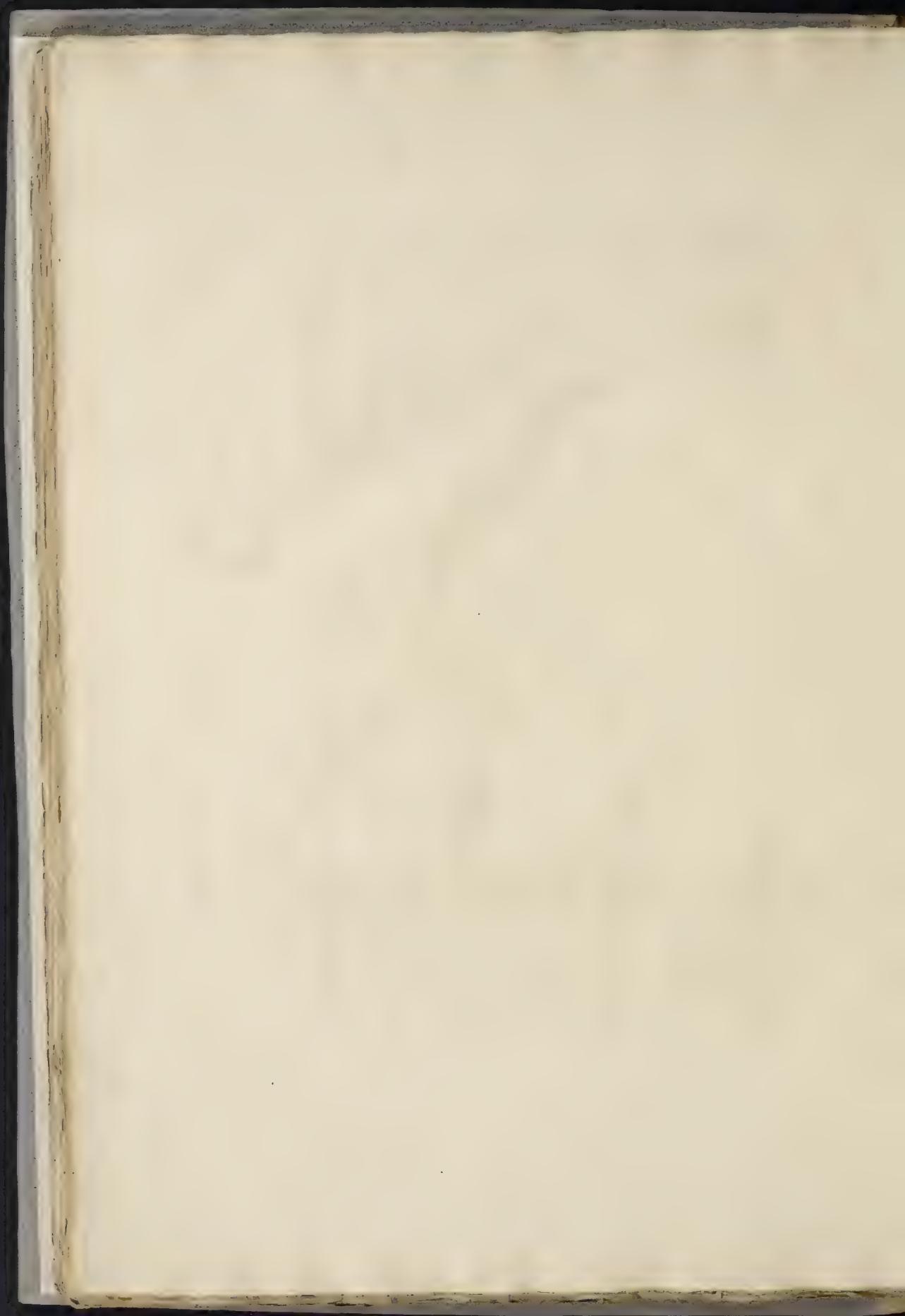
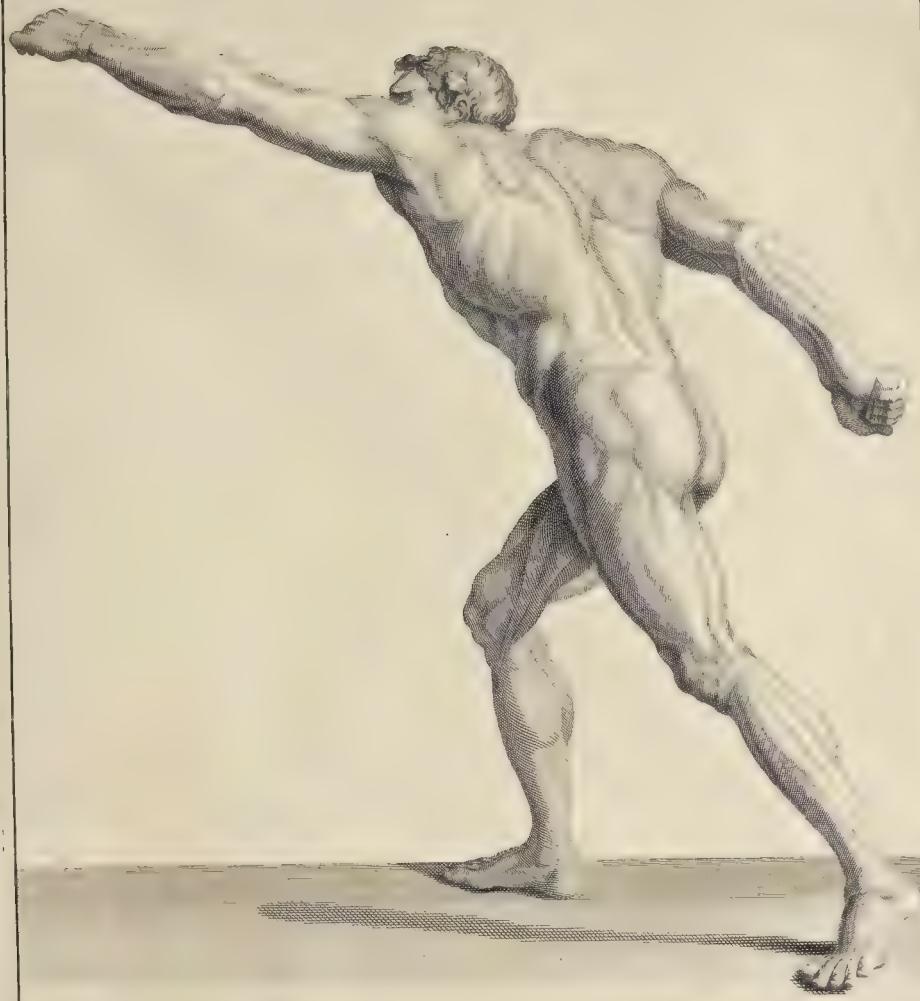


TABLE XXXIV

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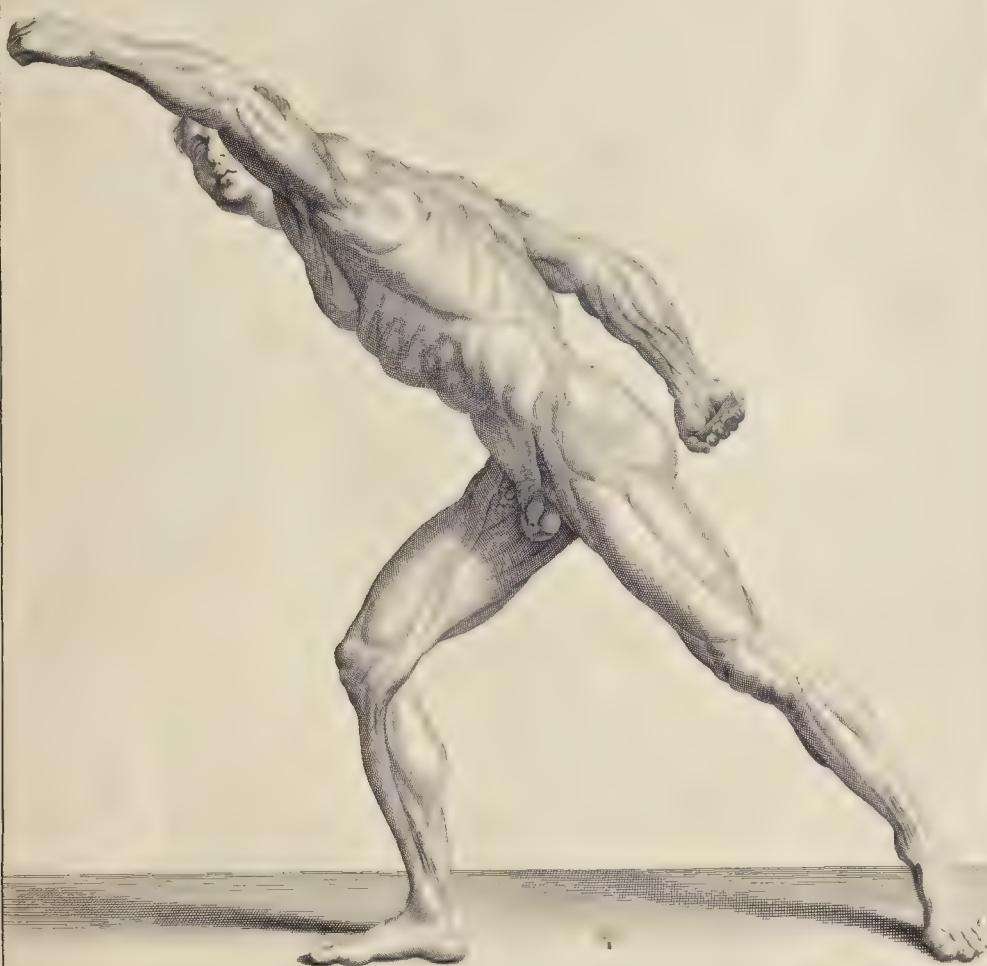


THE SAME GLADIATOR VIEW'D FROM BEHIND



TABLE XXXV

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THE SAME GLADIATOR VIEW'D HALF IN PROFILE AND HALF FROM BEHIND

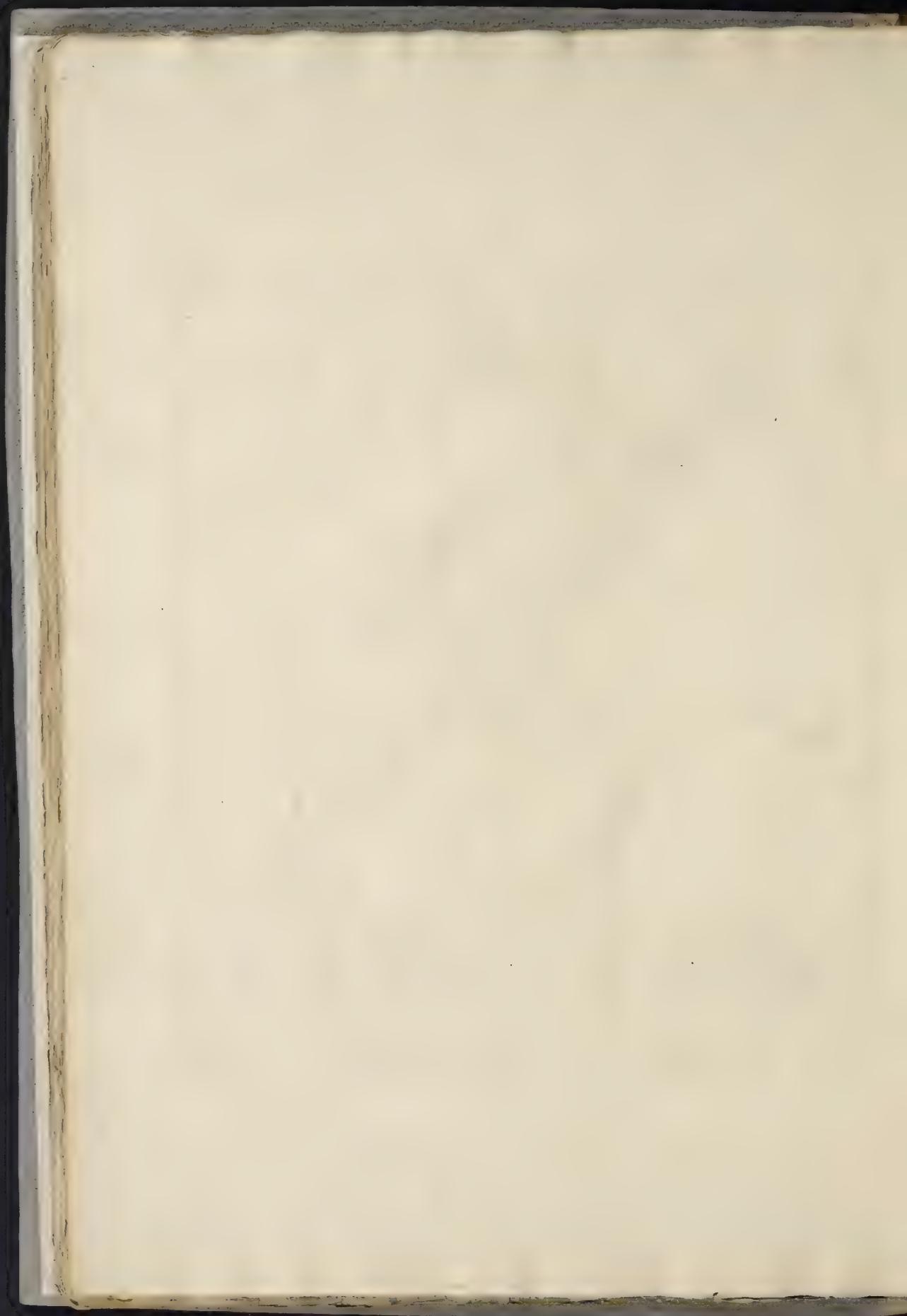
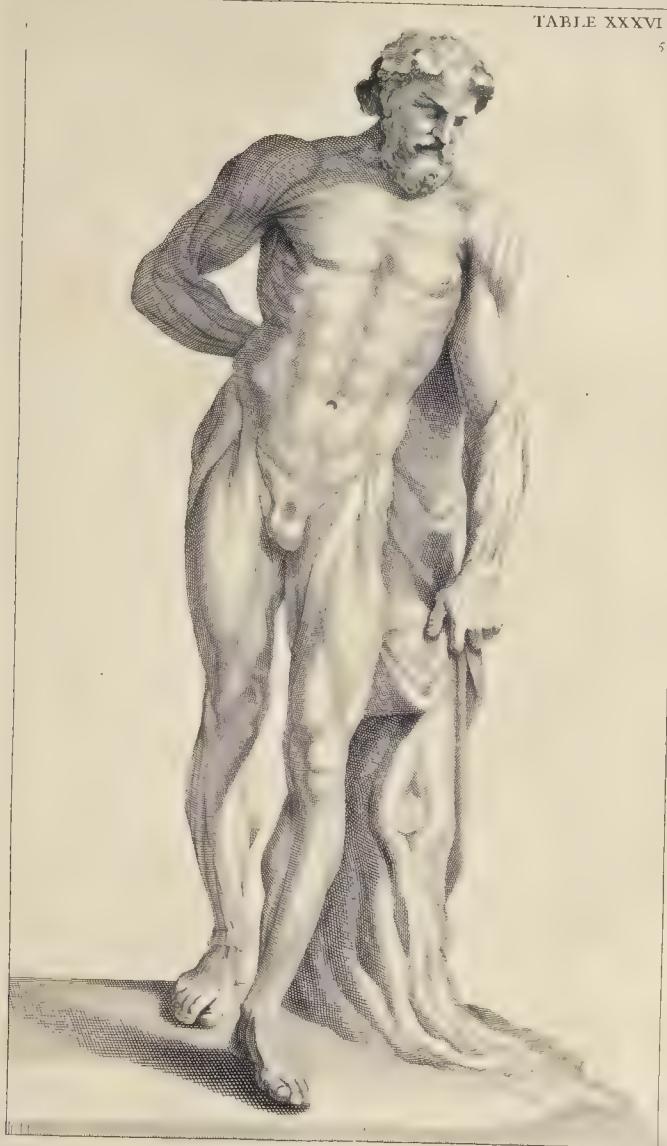


TABLE XXXVI

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AN ANATOMICAL MODEL EXPRESSING THE PROPORTIONS OF THE STATUE OF FAUNUS IN THE VILLA BORGHESE. A FRONT VIEW

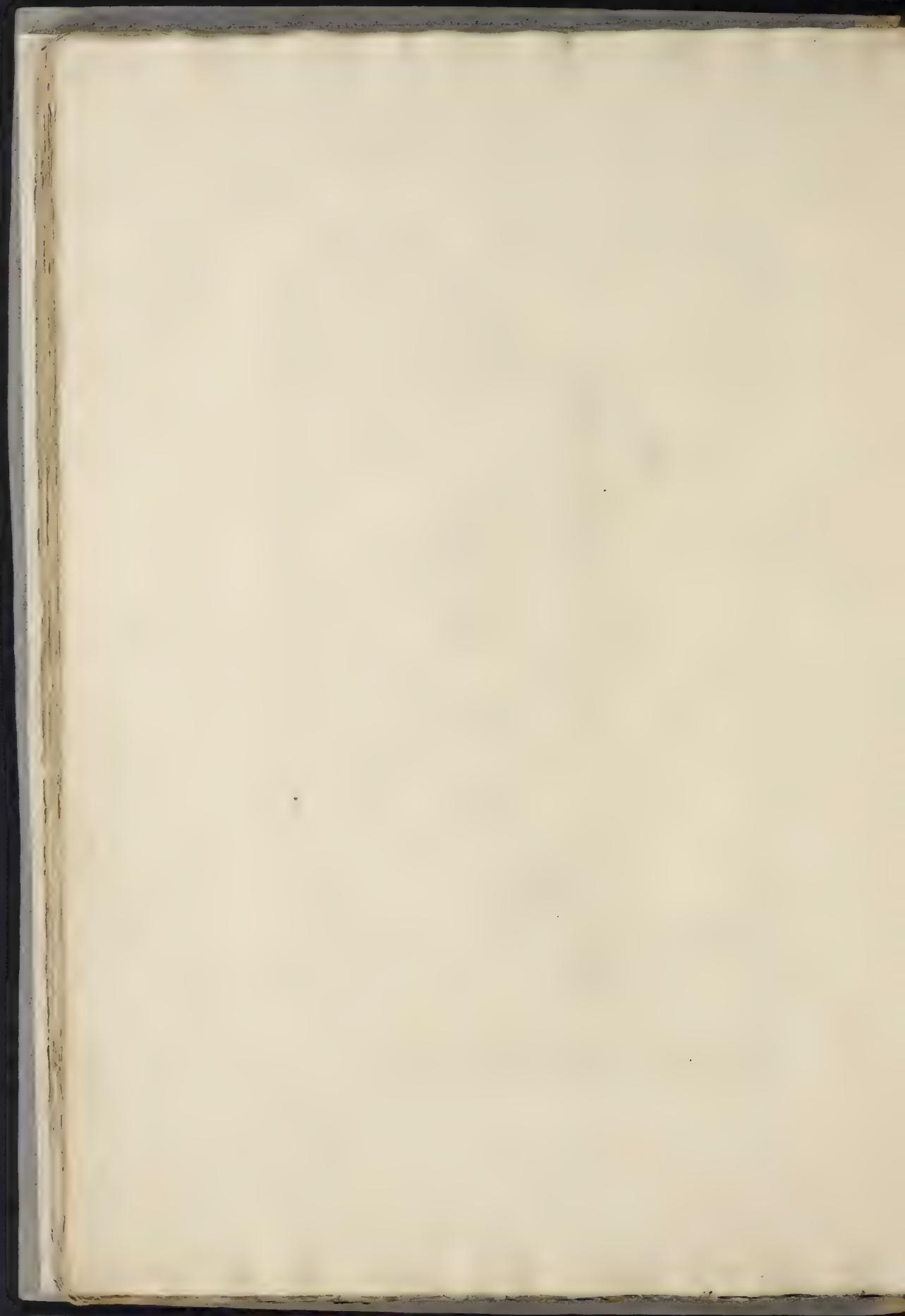


TABLE XXXVII

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A SIDE-VIEW OF THE SAME ANATOMICAL MODEL.

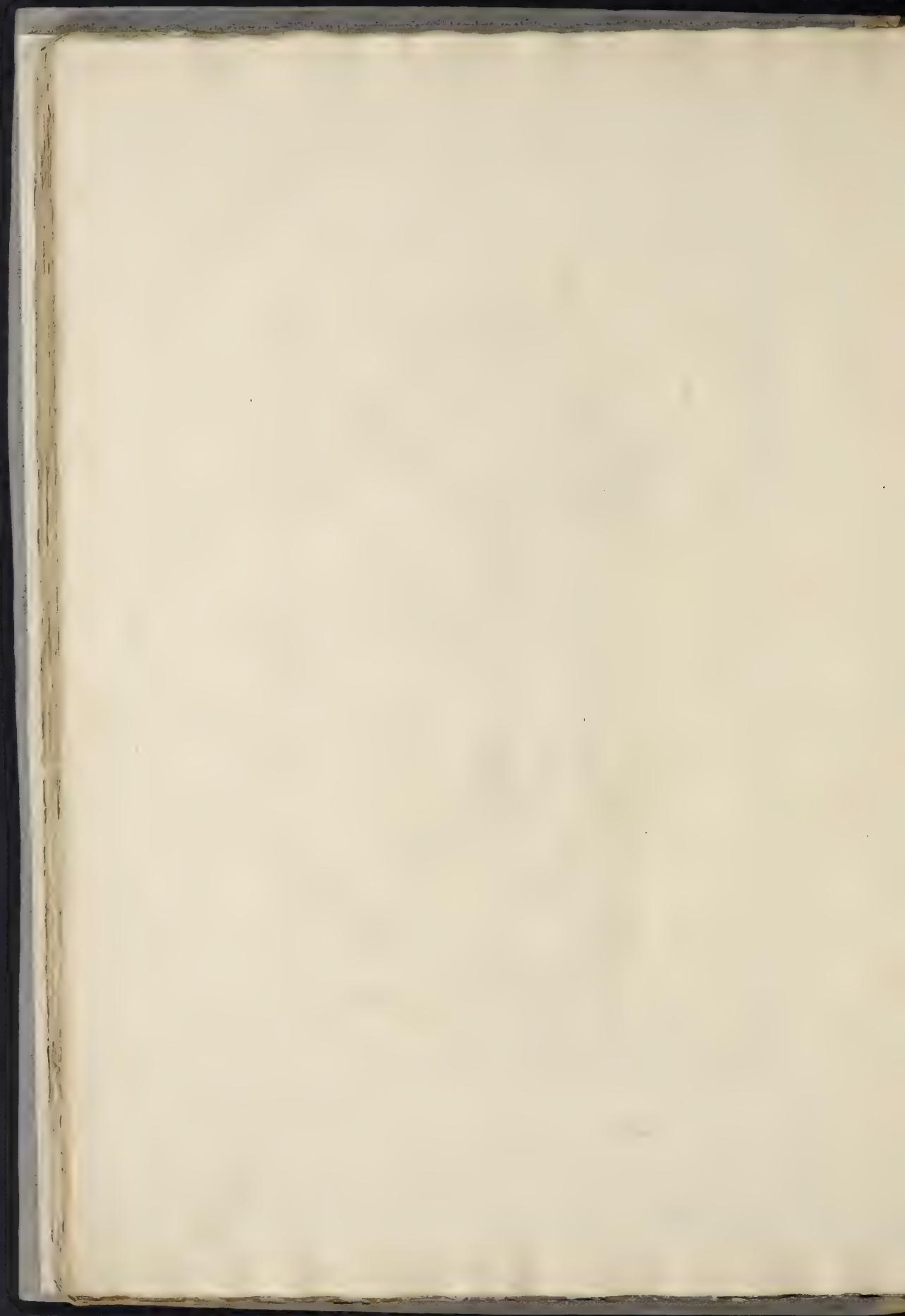
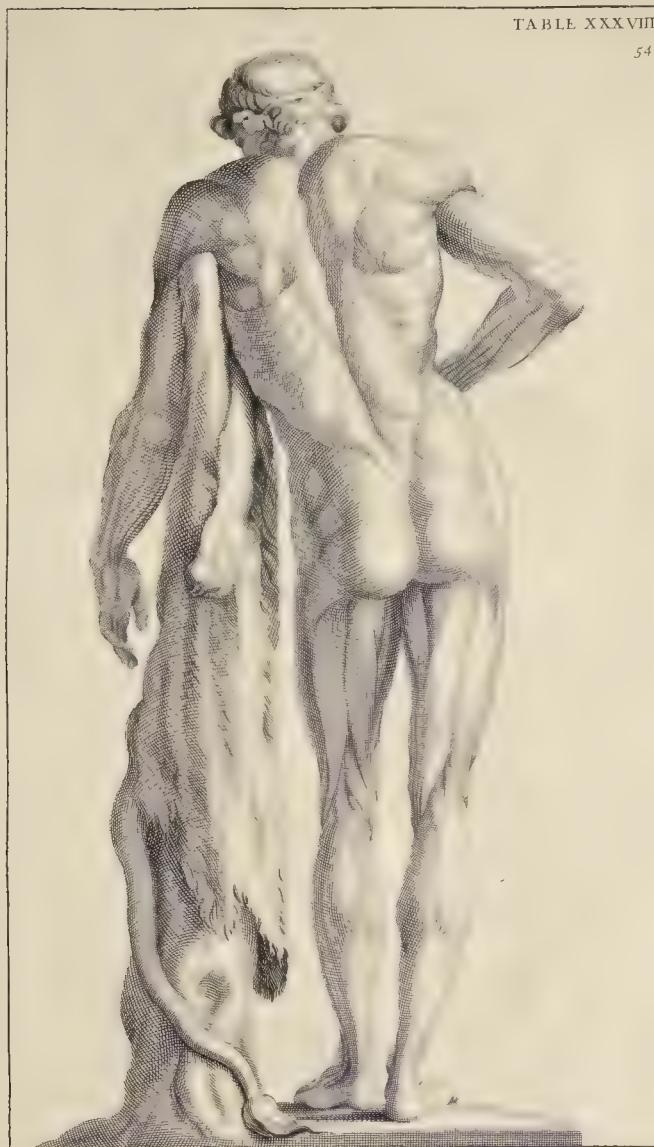


TABLE XXXVIII

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THE SAME ANATOMICAL MODEL, VIEW'D FROM BEHIND.

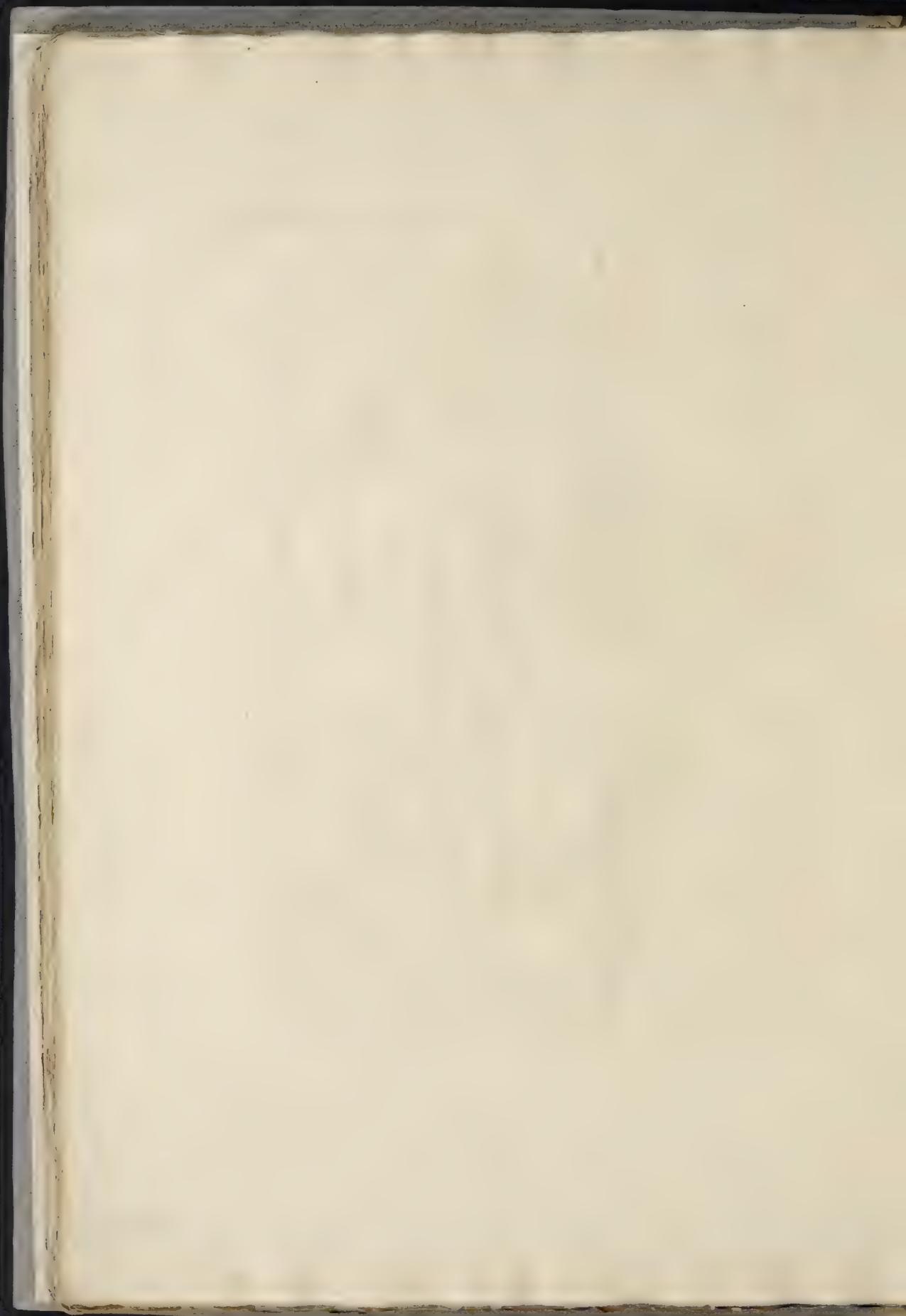
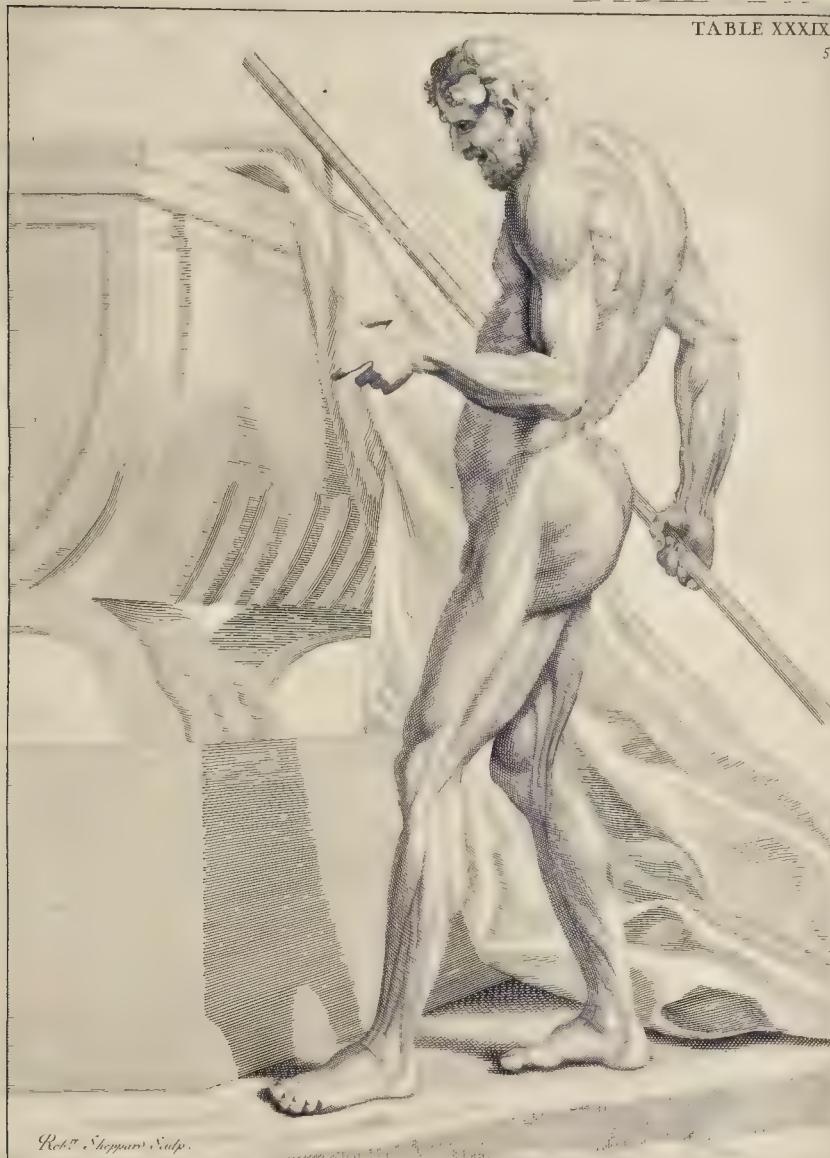


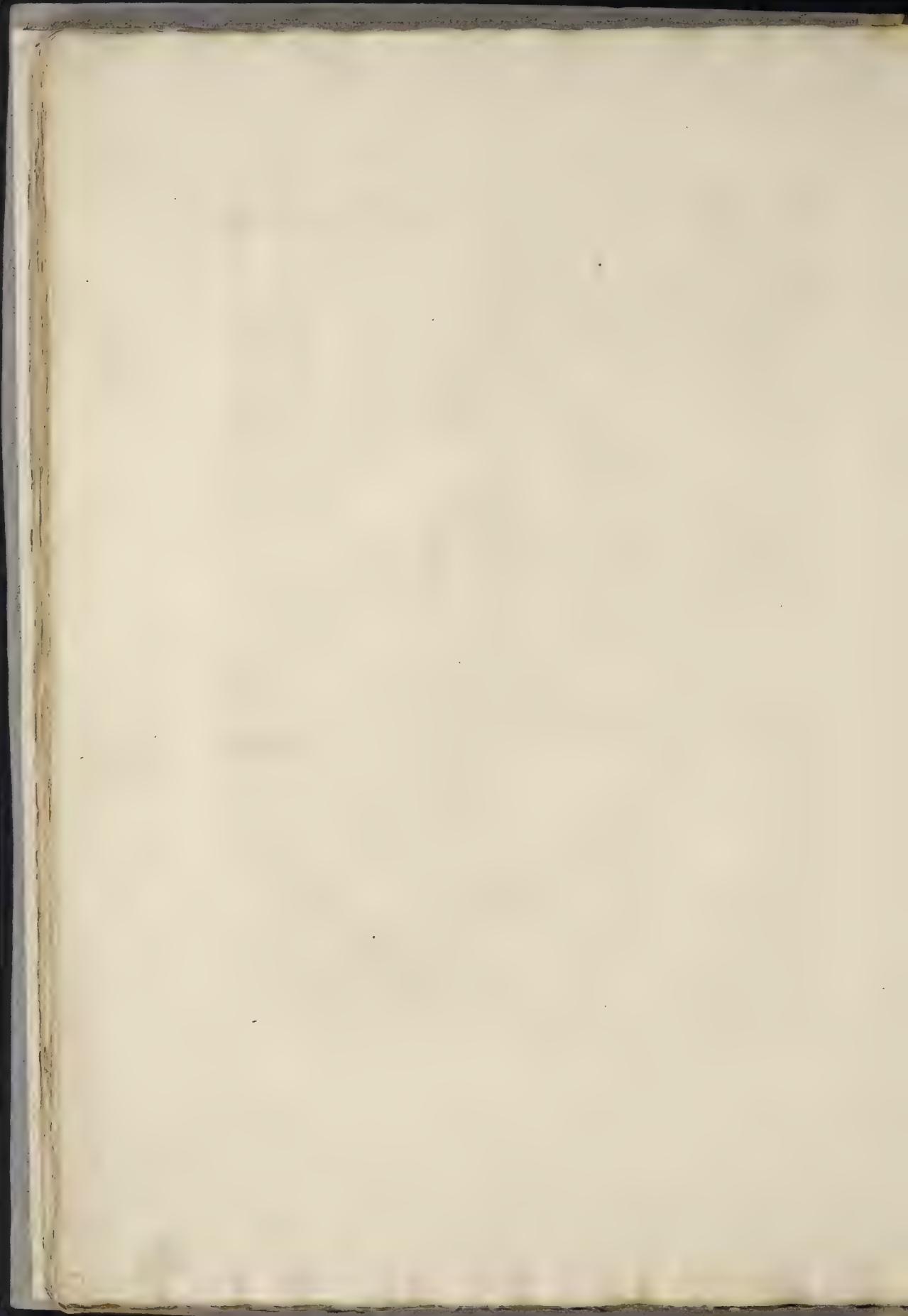
TABLE XXXIX

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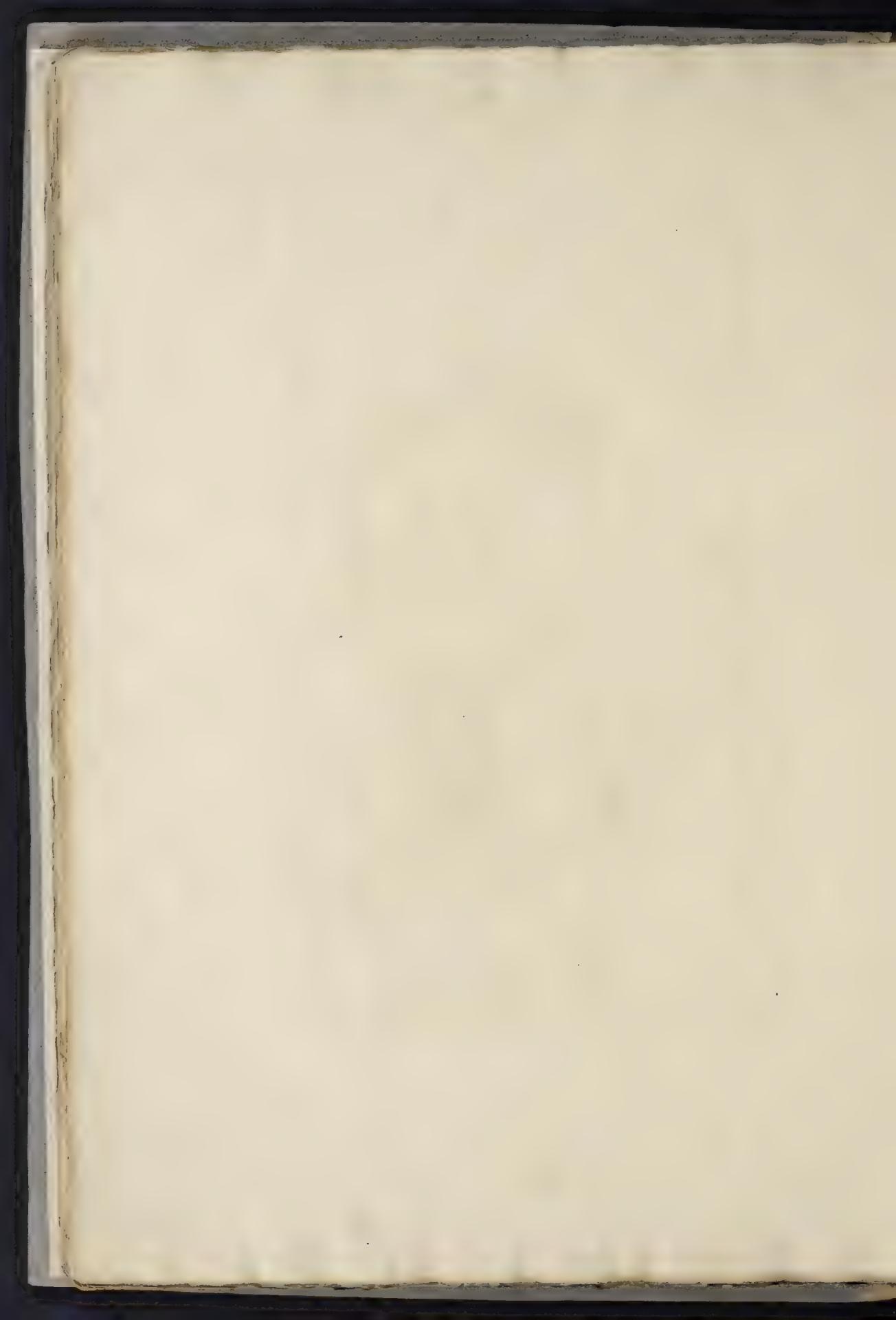
Robert Chappard Sculpt.

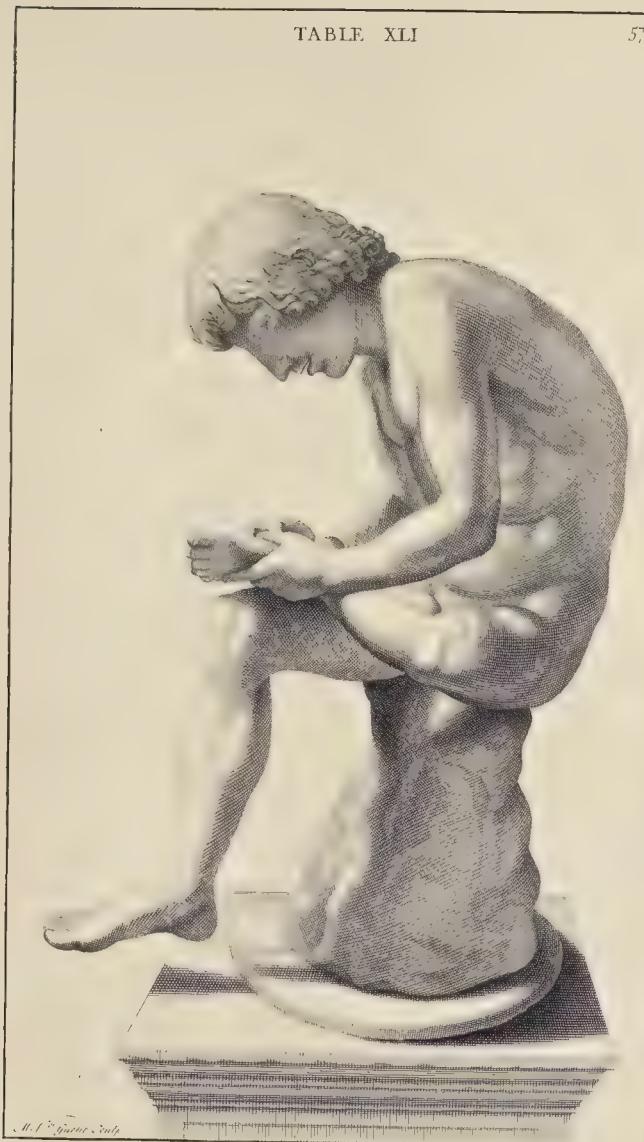
THE SAME ANATOMICAL MODEL, A FOURTH VIEW



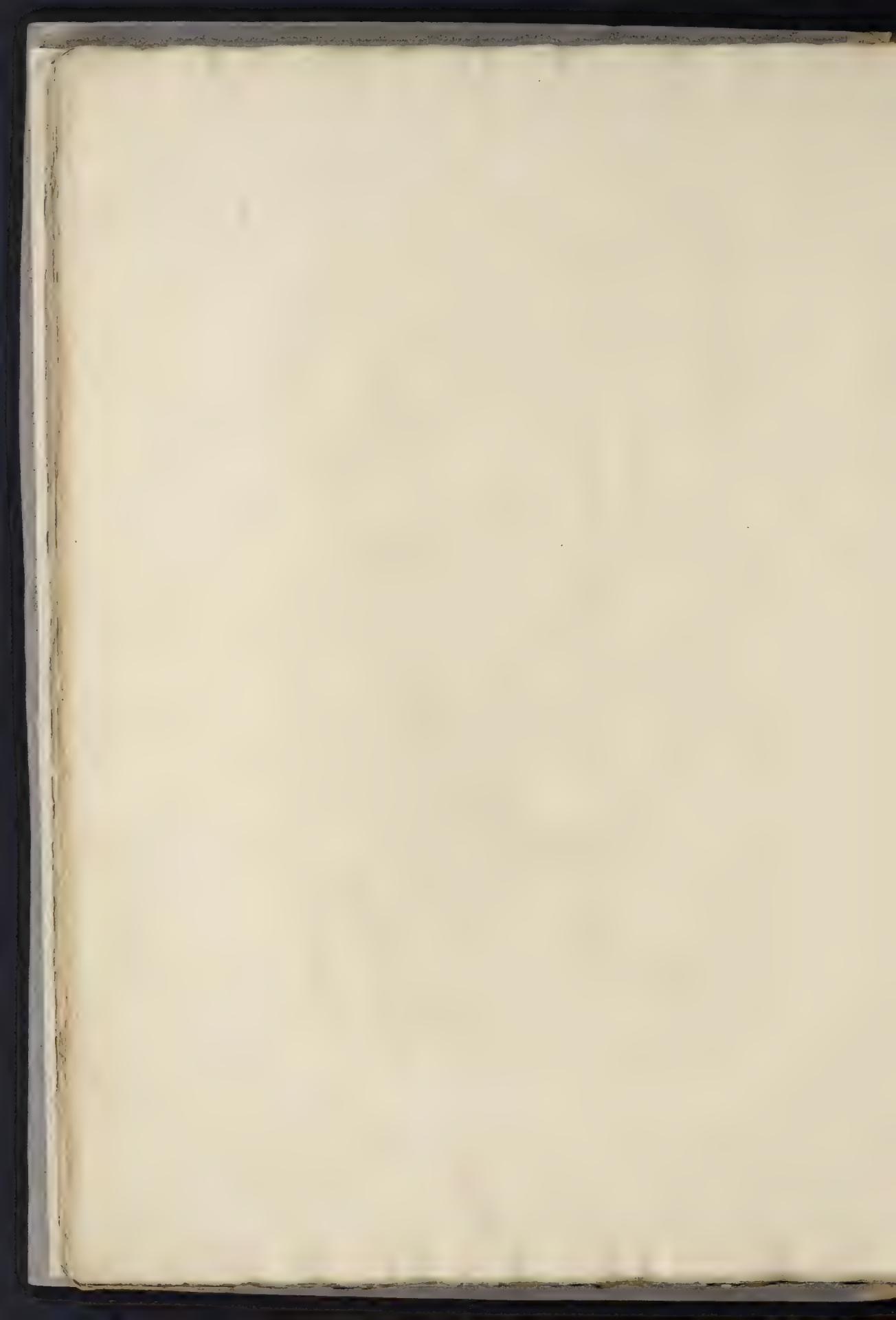


THE STATUE OF VENUS OF MEDICIS VIEWD IN PROFILE.
Here added by reason of the Beauty of its *Contour*; and the evenness of its
Surface, without laying the Muscles bare, or any view to the Anatomy thereof.



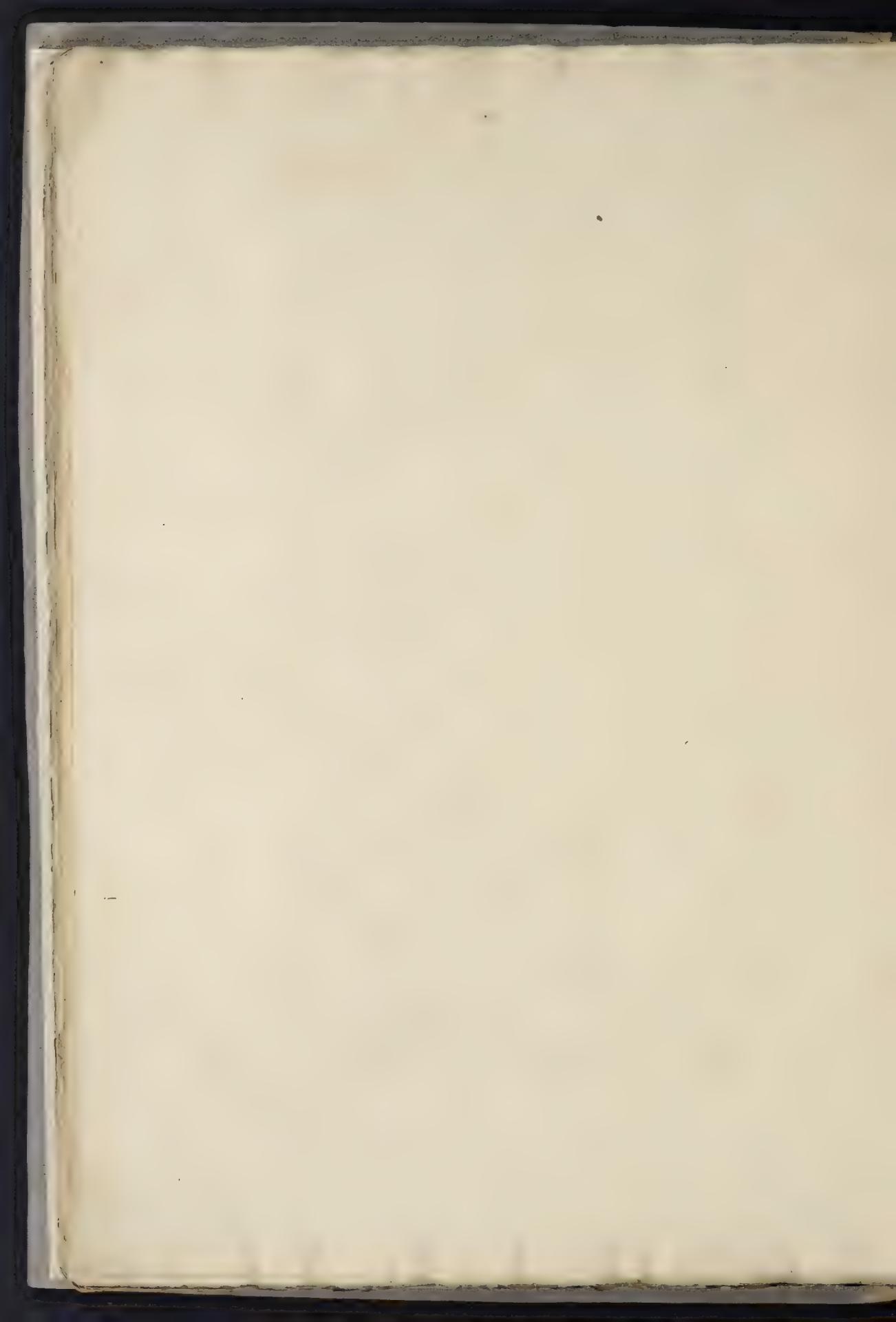


ANOTHER STATUE OF BRAS IN Y CAPITOL
of the Youth drawing the Thorne out of his Foot, consider'd accord^{ing} to its fine
Out line & Proportions, without any regard to the Anatomy thereof.



*Pl. 17. iijoue. sculpt.*

ANOTHER ANTIQUE STATUE CALLED THE ALCOVA, REMARKABLE FOR ITS DRIPERY,
PRESERV'D IN THE PALACE OF THE DUKE DI CESI, IN THE SUBURBS AT ROME.



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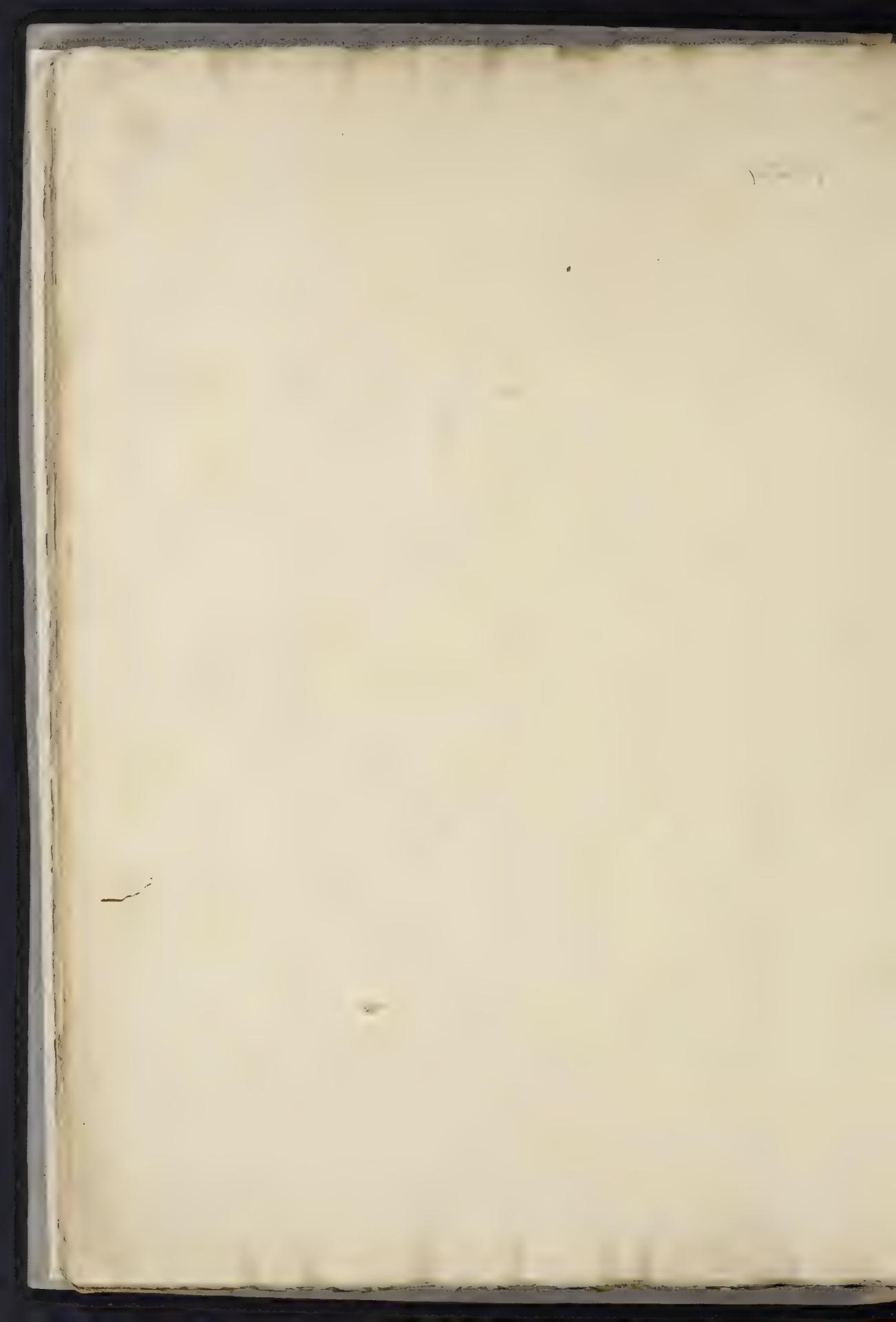
the less B.

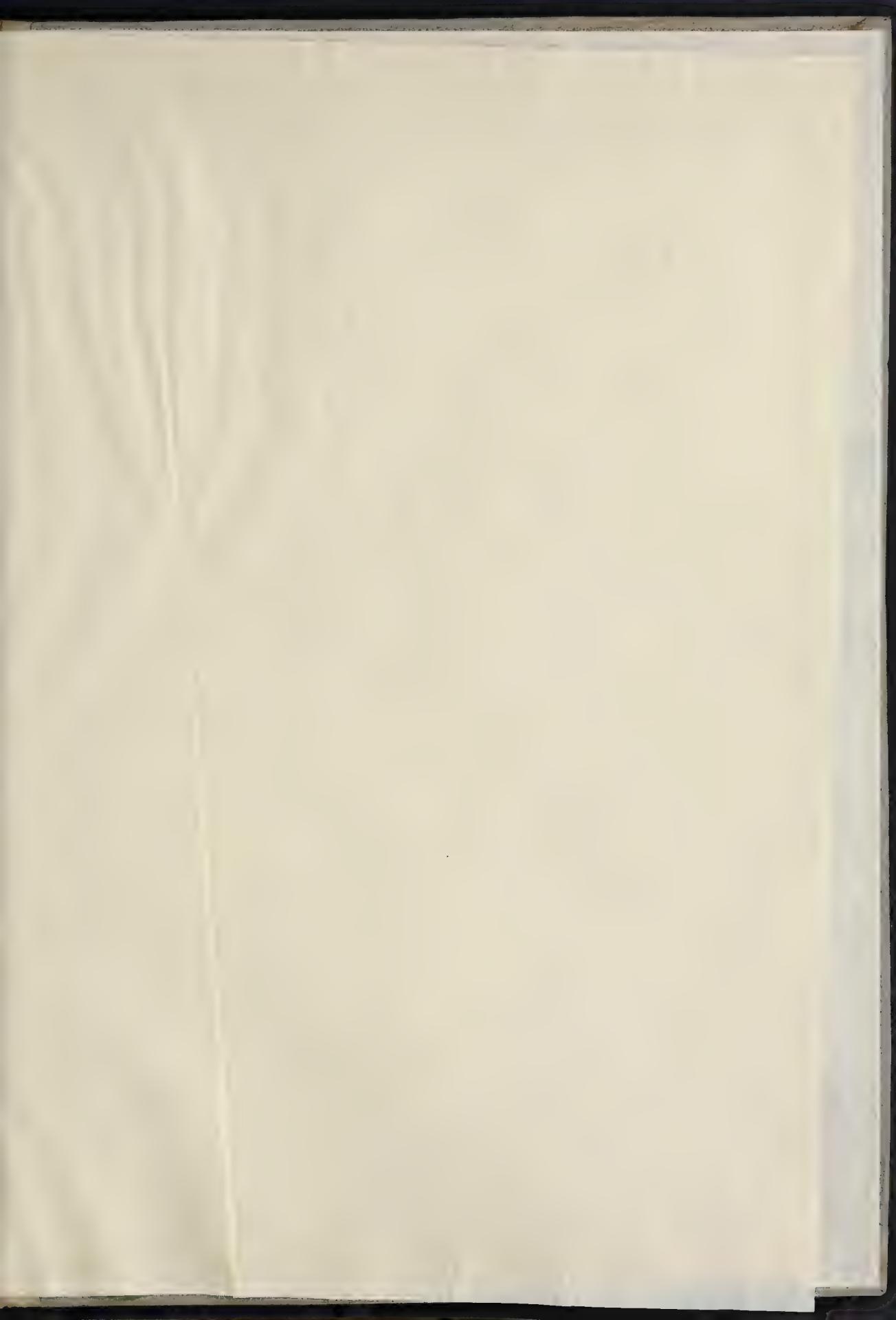
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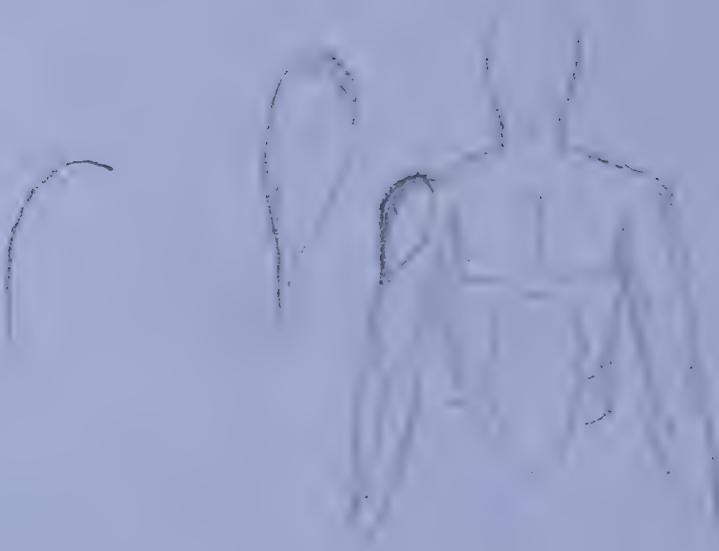
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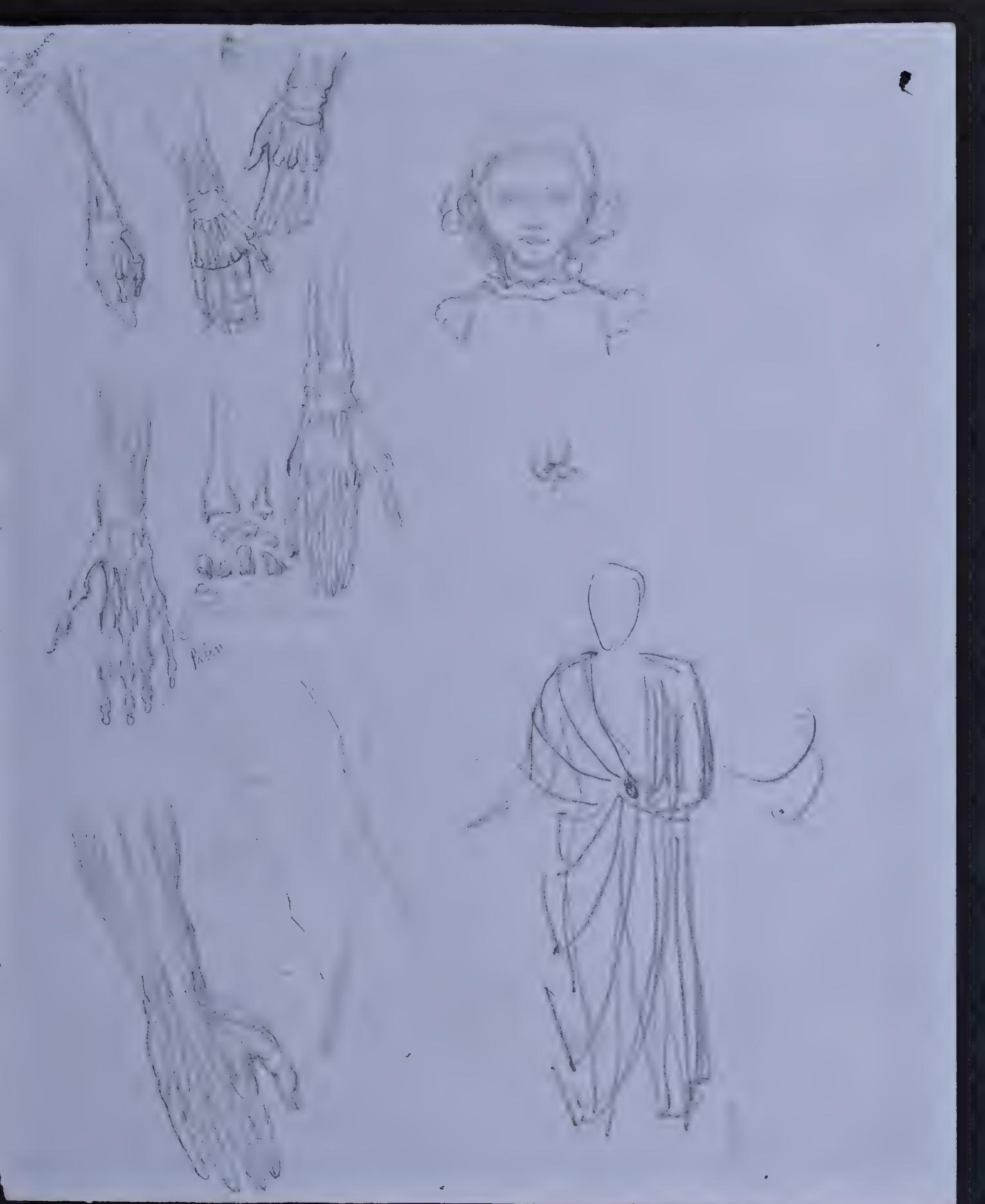


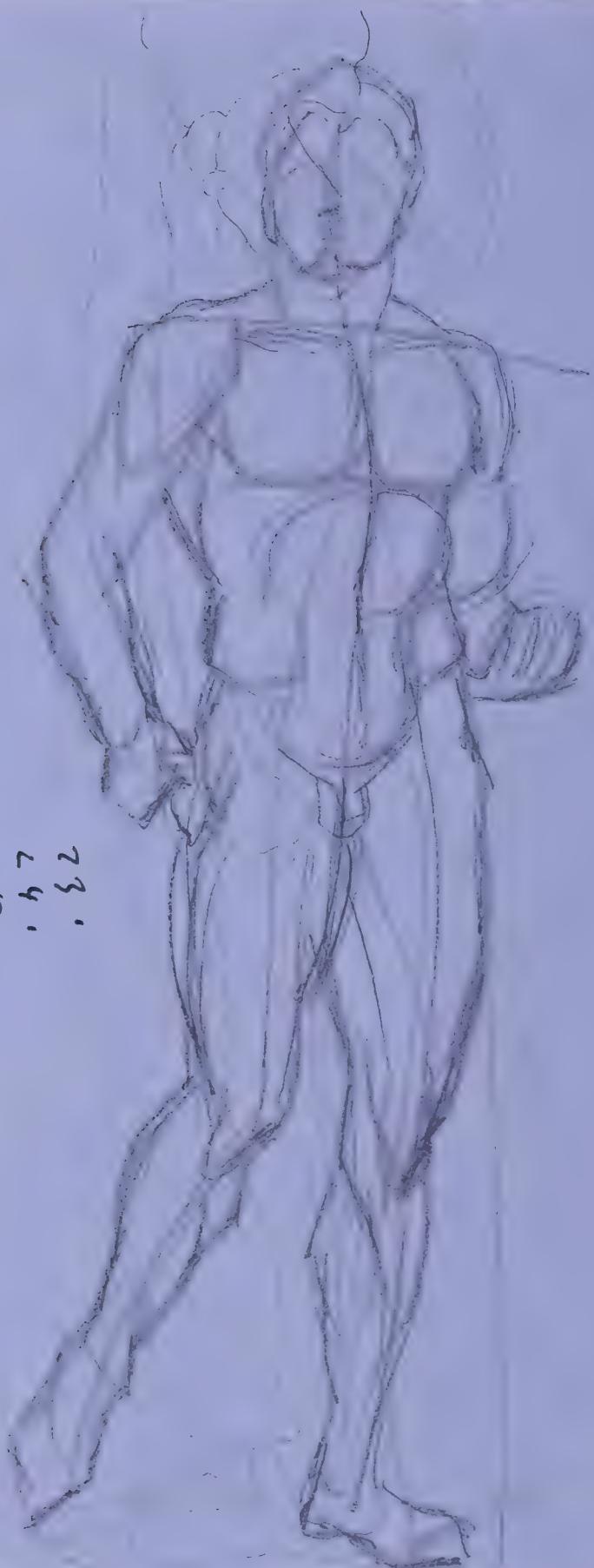






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